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EASTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS: 1928-55  
Part III. Foreign Trade

This report was prepared as part of the US contribution to a NATO study comparing economic trends in the Free World and in the Sino-Soviet bloc. The other two parts of the study which relate to the Soviet Union are: Part I, National Accounts Analysis and Part II, Manpower and Physical Production.

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EASTERN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: 1928-55

Part III. Foreign Trade

I. GENERAL

A. Share of Bloc Countries

The most important trend in the foreign trade of the European satellites is its postwar reorientation from West to East. Whereas the trade of these countries as a whole was predominantly with Western Europe and the US in 1928 and 1937, and less than 20 percent was with the countries now constituting the Sino-Soviet bloc, this situation has now been reversed. By 1948 the bloc absorbed over one-third of Czechoslovak, Polish, and Hungarian trade, and from 60 to nearly 100 percent of the trade of other satellites. The bloc share in total trade increased annually, and in 1953 it was 80 percent for the area as a whole; the lowest percentage was 74 percent for Poland, and the highest was 99 percent for Albania.

This shift resulted from several factors. Most important, with the coming to power of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union was enabled to dominate the trade policies of the satellite countries and chose to expand their trade relations with itself and other bloc countries and to minimize their contacts with and economic dependence on the West for political reasons. In addition, Communist plans for industrialization and military preparation in Eastern Europe, combined with Communist agricultural policies, had the effect of reducing the area's traditional export surpluses of agricultural products and manufactured consumers' goods but did not substitute equivalent surpluses of manufactured goods which could be sold in Western markets. Western export controls, instituted in 1949 and 1950, have also contributed to some extent to the shift, both directly by prescribing or limiting the export of certain goods to the satellites, and indirectly by further diminishing the reliability of free world sources of supply and markets in the eyes of Soviet and satellite planners.

B. Level of Trade

The postwar level of the total trade of the satellite countries, as measured in physical volume, has never approached its prewar level. This is mainly because the estimated trade of what is now East Germany with West Germany, which was almost equal to the rest of Eastern Europe's total trade in 1937, has been held to a low level since the war by interzonal trade barriers. The East German economy has also been affected by the large-scale takings of the Soviet Union without any return, which included

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Table 1. SHARE OF BLOC IN TOTAL TRADE TURNOVER OF SATELLITE COUNTRIES  
(In millions of current dollars)

		Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total European Satellites
<u>1928</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	—	20.1	263.8	225.1	124.8	243.3	103.8	880.9
	Free world	—	75.7	932.7	1,246.8	226.3	515.5	258.6	3,155.6
	Total	—	95.8	1,196.5	1,371.9	351.1	658.8	362.4	4,036.5
	Bloc percent	—	21	22	16	36	22	29	22
<u>1937</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	—	31.8	126.1	151.0	54.7	53.0	86.5	509.1
	Free world	—	96.8	674.9	3,713.5	260.7	410.4	292.9	5,448.2
	Total	—	128.6	801.0	3,870.5	315.4	463.4	376.4	5,957.3
	Bloc percent	—	25	16	4	17	11	23	9
<u>1948</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	16.4	204.0	454.6	193.1	112.5	431.0	156.0	1,567.6
	Free world	0.8	42.2	846.1	179.3	193.2	700.2	98.3	2,060.6
	Total	17.2	246.2	1,300.7	372.4	305.7	1,131.2	254.3	3,628.2
	Bloc percent	95	83	35	52	37	38	61	43
<u>1949</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	23.0	255.0	722.1	360.0	262.2	514.3	329.0	2,495.6
	Free world	0.1	45.4	769.5	213.7	281.3	753.3	85.5	2,148.3
	Total	23.1	300.4	1,491.6	573.7	513.5	1,297.0	411.5	4,634.4
	Bloc percent	100	85	48	63	48	42	79	54
<u>1950</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	27.0	232.0	774.5	633.2	393.3	769.1	389.0	3,218.1
	Free world	0.2	29.5	590.2	263.5	222.4	541.1	76.8	1,723.7
	Total	27.2	261.5	1,364.7	896.7	615.7	1,310.2	465.8	4,911.8
	Bloc percent	99	89	57	71	64	59	84	65
<u>1951</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	30.4	242.0	1,097.0	928.6	526.0	980.9	412.0	4,216.2
	Free world	0.2	18.3	594.1	217.3	193.3	695.2	96.4	1,815.3
	Total	30.6	260.8	1,691.1	1,145.9	719.3	1,676.1	508.4	6,032.2
	Bloc percent	99	93	65	81	73	59	81	70
<u>1952</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	33.0	294.0	1,245.0	1,205.0	623.0	1,106.0	431.0	4,937.0
	Free world	0.2	33.6	106.7	250.1	166.3	524.9	87.5	1,469.8
	Total	33.2	327.5	1,651.7	1,455.1	789.3	1,630.9	518.5	6,406.8
	Bloc percent	99	90	75	83	79	68	83	77
<u>1953</u>	<u>Bloc</u>	36.0	339.0	1,455.0	1,550.0	745.0	1,396.0	493.0	6,014.0
	Free world	0.2	57.7	336.1	326.1	118.3	478.3	127.1	1,473.8
	Total	36.2	396.7	1,791.1	1,876.1	893.3	1,874.3	620.1	7,487.8
	Bloc percent	99	85	81	83	83	74	80	80

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Table 1. SHARE OF BLOC IN TOTAL TRADE TURNOVER OF SATELLITE COUNTRIES  
(In millions of current dollars)

Footnotes:

- a. Excludes trade between East and West Germany.
- b. In this table no attempt was made to eliminate the double counting<sup>a</sup> of the satellites<sup>b</sup> trade with each other, which occurs when total trade values are obtained by adding together trade figures for individual satellite countries. Accordingly, the percentage figures for the bloc share in total trade are an average of the bloc shares for the countries involved rather than a comparison of total trade flows to the East and West. (In table 5 the double counting was taken into account).

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heavy reparations payments, property removals in the early postwar years, etc., all of which hampered economic revival more than in other satellites. East German trade volume in 1953 was 25 percent less than in 1937 even with West Germany excluded from the calculation.

If East Germany is omitted from the comparison on the ground that prewar trade estimates are artificial and not comparable with postwar trade, and if Albania is omitted because of the paucity of prewar data, the volume of trade of the other satellites appears to have regained its 1937 level only by 1953. This estimate is necessarily a rough one which depends on the use of the UN index of price changes in overall world trade to deflate the current values for East European trade.<sup>1/</sup> The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. VOLUME OF TOTAL EAST EUROPEAN TRADE<sup>a/</sup>

(Index: 1937 = 100)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Bulgaria	85	111	106	86	109	141
Czechoslovakia	73	89	88	90	90	103
Hungary	43	82	101	96	108	130
Poland	108	135	146	154	152	185
Rumania	30	53	64	57	60	76
Total for 5 countries	57	77	83	82	85	103

a. Includes both free world and intra-bloc trade.

Recovery to the 1937 levels of foreign trade volume, measured as described above, occurred in Poland by 1948 and Bulgaria by 1949; Polish trade continued to increase, while Bulgarian trade fluctuated near the prewar level until the increase of 1953. Hungary barely returned to its 1937 level by 1950 and exceeded it only in 1952, and Czechoslovakia attained it only in 1953. Rumanian trade was still below its prewar volume in 1953.

<sup>1/</sup> Little is known about price levels in intra-bloc trade, which constituted the bulk of satellite trade in recent years; internal price changes in these countries have no necessary relation to prices used in trade and cannot be used to deflate trade figures. Use of the UN index, in the absence of any alternative, can be justified by its occasional use by bloc officials in discussions of trade in ECE, though not in any official bloc publications. It is possible that this index overstates the postwar rise in prices and thus understates the degree of recovery in trade; if so this cannot be measured. It is probably most useful for indicating general trends or comparisons between countries rather than specific annual fluctuations or particular trade levels.

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The causes for these differences in recovery are complex. Poland, as a result of territorial shifts, had doubled its coal mining capacity and was enabled to export increased quantities of coal, which was much needed in Western Europe and the bloc, to pay for its imports. Hungary and Rumania were burdened by reparations obligations to the USSR; the burden was proportionately larger in the case of Rumania. Rumanian petroleum, source of much of Rumania's exports both before and after the war, was produced in increasing quantity in the postwar years but its control by a joint Soviet-Rumanian corporation, combined with reparations, restricted the quantities available for Rumanian commercial trade. (A further factor in the case of Rumania is that 1937, the base year used for postwar-prewar comparison, was an unusually high year for trade values in the 1930's.)

Other differences resulted from different degrees of industrialization and from differences in the impact of Communist policies. Bulgaria, for example, was an agricultural country which the Communists have done little to industrialize, and its prewar trade was small, so that reattainment of this level was relatively easy given the bloc demands for its products. Czechoslovakia, however, was the most industrialized satellite before the war and its industries were geared to a relatively high level of foreign trade. Extensive Communist plans for reorganizing industry, and difficulties which these encountered, hampered the revival of trade by cutbacks of traditional export industries (consumer's goods) despite an insistent bloc demand for the products of Czechoslovakia's growing heavy industries. In general the postwar industrialization plans were probably most successfully achieved in Poland and least so in Rumania.

Population and territorial shifts had mixed results. Poland lost the largest land area and almost one-third of its population, but the economic resources gained in the territory acquired from Germany more than made up for these losses. Czechoslovakia and Rumania also lost territory and people, in the former case a highly productive group (the Sudeten Germans). These were contributory to difficulties in economic revival, but were not sufficient to explain overall performance in trade by comparison with other satellites.

It is of interest in this connection to compare the prewar and postwar relation of trade to Gross National Product (as estimated in Part I of this series of studies). Between 1938 and 1953, the GNP of all the satellites, measured in constant prices, had shown some increase. For the area as a whole there was an increase of 9 percent. In the case of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria, the increase was about 20 percent, that for Poland was 9 percent, and for Rumania and East Germany 3 percent and 1 percent respectively.

The percentage figures shown in Table 3 indicate a decreased postwar importance for trade in general. For the area as a whole, trade decreased

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from 16.8 percent of GNP in 1937 to 8.4 percent in 1953. The extreme drop for East Germany (clearly a result of separation from West Germany) represents the most striking change. The decline for Rumania is substantial; decreases for Czechoslovakia and Hungary are quite small. Only Bulgaria and Poland showed increases, the latter from a very low figure.

The differences between individual countries are such as might be anticipated from the prewar discussion, with the possible exception of Poland. (The postwar decrease in the Polish population was such as to inhibit increases in total output, while the acquisition of Silesian coal mines made possible a shift in the composition of output in favor of a commodity with good export markets.) The overall decrease, even allowing for the special case of East Germany, is an indication of relatively autarchic nature of Communist economic plans in Eastern Europe.

One measure of economic integration which reveals the extent of specialization and interdependence among bloc countries is the relation of intra-bloc trade to GNP. These percentages are presented in Table 3 for 1948 and 1953, and they show a marked increase as between those years. However, in view of the prewar relations of trade and output, it cannot be said that economic integration has been carried very far. In general, the USSR has replaced the industrial nations of the West in Eastern Europe's trade, but the level of trade has decreased, or has increased less than output in most countries. Indications are that in 1954 and 1955 a slackening in the increase of intra-bloc trade is recurring; there may even be a decrease in 1955. This last change may be temporary, however.

TABLE 3  
EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

Country	Total Exports		Exports to the Bloc	
	1937	1953	1948	1953
Bulgaria	14.8	17.8	7.9	15.5
Czechoslovakia	13.2	11.1	3.9	8.8
East Germany	27.5	6.2	1.1 <sup>a</sup> /	5.1
Hungary	15.9	15.8	3.1 <sup>a</sup> /	13.4
Poland	3.6	6.5	2.0	4.7
Rumania	18.9	11.4	3.8 <sup>a</sup> /	9.2
Total of 6 countries	16.0	8.4		

<sup>a</sup>/ excludes reparations to the USSR and profits from Soviet-owned properties in satellite countries.

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C. Balance of Trade

In 1928 Eastern Europe had an import surplus. In 1937, and in all postwar years except 1951, the satellite countries as a group maintained an export balance in their total trade (see Table 4). The postwar imbalances are smaller than in 1937, both absolutely and relative to the level of trade. If the figures were given in constant 1953 dollars the value of 1937 export surplus would be about doubled, while postwar figures would be little affected.

These results for the group as a whole are not representative of individual countries. Typically, Czechoslovakia had an export balance in the postwar years of roughly the same order of magnitude as that for the group; in 1951 this was true of the respective import balances. East Germany had export balances except in 1951 and 1953. These two countries were the only ones which maintained export surpluses. Poland had import balances in all years, including prewar, except 1952 and 1953; the other countries had export balances in 1937 and import balances in 1928 and in all postwar years, except for Rumania in 1948 and Hungary in 1949.

Before discussing causes, some aspects of these figures should be made clear. In 1952 and 1953 the only intra-bloc trade data available were in the form of trade turnover figures, which were divided in half (i.e. imports were assumed to equal exports) in order to complete Table 4; thus net trade balances for those years represent only balances from trade with the free world. All the figures for free world trade were adjusted to a bloc country base by assumed 5 and 10 percent values for transportation costs (i.e. exports are f.o.b. and imports c.i.f.; see methodology); thus, as compared with trade data reported by free world countries, the satellite exports are smaller and their imports larger. These figures, then, show much less of an export balance for the satellites than is found in most published figures on East-West trade. The adjustment, even though crude, brings the values closer to what they should be from the standpoint of satellite international accounts.

Not much is known with precision about the international payments balances of bloc countries, but their characteristics may be described in general terms. The imbalances of trade of the satellite countries are not large. The principal reason for this is the generally restrictive bilateral clearing mechanisms employed in most of their trade relations.

In trade with the free world, there is almost certainly a net deficit in the shipping account of all satellites except Poland, which probably has net earnings as a result of its merchant marine. These shipping deficits probably exceed the merchandise surpluses of the group, and certainly a net

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Table 4. TRADE BALANCE OF EUROPEAN SATELLITES  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total European Satellites
1928	n.a.	44.9	628.4	n.a.	143.2	281.4	165.1	1,263.0
Exports	n.a.	50.8	568.1	n.a.	207.9	377.2	197.2	1,401.2
Imports	n.a.	- 5.9	/ 60.3	n.a.	- 64.7	- 95.9	- 32.1	- 138.2
Balance								
1937	n.a.	64.5	417.6	1,939.0	173.1	226.2	230.3	3,050.7
Exports	n.a.	64.0	383.5	1,931.6	142.3	237.4	168.0	2,906.8
Imports	n.a.	/ 0.5	/ 34.1	/ 7.4	/ 30.3	- 11.2	/ 32.3	/ 143.9
Balance								
1948	n.a.	101.9	678.3	194.3	151.1	548.6	129.8	1,812.3
Exports	8.3	105.7	649.3	170.7	158.7	577.7	117.0	1,788.5
Imports	8.9	- 3.8	/ 28.5	/ 23.6	- 7.5	- 29.1	/ 12.8	/ 23.8
Balance	- 0.6							
1949	n.a.	102.2	749.8	284.9	269.5	624.2	200.1	2,241.7
Exports	11.0	115.9	695.7	263.4	253.9	630.9	202.4	2,174.3
Imports	12.1	- 13.7	/ 54.1	/ 21.5	/ 15.6	- 6.7	- 2.3	/ 67.4
Balance	- 1.1							
1950	n.a.	107.1	775.5	134.4	277.6	639.7	222.0	2,167.3
Exports	11.0	133.0	651.8	116.7	278.1	661.2	235.6	2,120.0
Imports	11.2	- 25.9	/ 120.7	- 11.7	- 0.5	- 21.5	- 13.6	/ 47.3
Balance	- 0.2							
1951	n.a.	130.4	713.4	693.4	260.5	793.8	182.0	2,792.8
Exports	13.3	134.0	806.2	549.3	268.5	875.4	204.7	2,855.4
Imports	17.3	- 3.6	/ 92.8	/ 150.1	- 3.0	- 81.6	- 22.7	- 62.6
Balance	- 4.0							
1952 a/	n.a.	163.6	846.0	727.6	390.7	822.3	247.9	3,214.7
Exports	16.6	164.0	805.7	727.5	399.1	808.6	270.6	3,192.1
Imports	16.6	- 0.4	/ 40.3	/ 0.1	- 8.4	/ 13.7	- 22.7	- 22.6
Balance								
1953 a/	n.a.	197.2	918.9	933.6	434.5	953.4	307.1	3,762.7
Exports	18.1	199.5	872.3	942.5	458.8	920.9	313.0	3,725.1
Imports	18.1	- 2.3	/ 46.5	- 8.9	- 24.3	/ 32.5	- 5.9	/ 37.6
Balance								

a. In 1952 and 1953, when only trade turnover data were available for intra-bloc trade, the turnover figures were divided in half with imports assumed equal to exports.

n.a. Not available.

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deficit on trade and shipping must exist for all satellites except Poland and Czechoslovakia. Probably these deficits were financed in many cases by increased indebtedness on clearing account. Other partial items were minor.

Within the bloc there may or may not be a mechanism for transfers of international credits; there is, at any rate, no positive evidence of customary or extensive multilateral transfers. However, there are sufficient payments for services, loans and repayments, etc. to account for minor imbalances in particular bilateral merchandise accounts. There is also considerable re-export of products from one bloc country to another, frequently with the USSR as the middleman, although the value of such trade cannot be estimated.

The importance of the USSR in Eastern European trade has been great. It should be noted that the presence of import or export balances in Soviet trade with particular satellites does not reveal whether the Soviet Union is "milking" or "exploiting" these countries. Such a judgment could only be made with more systematic knowledge of the prices and overall terms of exchange in intra-bloc trade than is now available. For example, Soviet-Hungarian trade might show an import balance for Hungary, but if the prices for Soviet exports were higher and those for Hungarian exports were lower than the price ratios available to Hungary for the same products in world markets, then Hungary would be suffering a net loss by trading with the USSR rather than the free world.

## II. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

### A. Trade Within the Bloc

As described above, that portion of Eastern European trade which is conducted with countries that now constitute the Sino-Soviet bloc has increased from a small fraction of total trade in prewar years to an 80 percent share in 1953. The value of total satellite trade within the bloc was over 15 times its prewar value by 1953; the physical volume was about 6 or 7 times as great. Between 1950 and 1953 the value (and volume) of intra-bloc trade almost doubled.

As Table 5 demonstrates, the most important growth occurred in trade with the Soviet Union, which represented about two-thirds of the total in 1953. Trade among the satellites had also grown, but less rapidly, and trade with Communist Asia has only recently become of importance.

In 1937 the trade of Eastern European countries with the USSR was insignificant, but by 1948 it represented about half of the intra-bloc trade of most of them (70 percent for Bulgaria, 97 percent for Albania). By 1953 this proportion had increased, by and large: the Soviet share increased by about 10 percent for East Germany, Hungary and Rumania, as the decline in reparations deliveries was replaced by a growth in commercial

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Table 5. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF INTRA-BLOC TRADE  
(In millions of current dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total
<u>1937 Turnover</u>								
European satellites	n.a.	31.8	109.8	108.5	54.7	47.0	86.5	219.1 <sup>a/</sup>
USSR	n.a.	—	7.8	16.7	—	3.5	—	28.0
Far East	n.a.	—	8.5	31.8	—	2.5	—	42.8
Total	n.a.	31.8	126.1	157.0	54.7	53.0	86.5	289.9 <sup>a/</sup>
<u>1948 Turnover</u>								
European satellites	0.4	48.8	242.5	93.2	63.8	197.5	75.2	360.7 <sup>a/</sup>
USSR	16.0	116.7	237.9	92.5	52.8	228.7	72.8	817.4
Far East	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6
Total	16.4	165.5	482.0	185.7	116.6	126.2	148.0	1,179.7 <sup>a/</sup>
Alternative total <sup>b/</sup>	16.4	204.0	454.6	193.1	112.5	431.0	156.0	1,567.6
Unspecified								27.2 <sup>c/</sup>
<u>1950 Turnover</u>								
European satellites	n.a.	92.6	403.6	290.2	203.4	413.0	146.8	774.8 <sup>a/</sup>
USSR	22.0	118.0	416.0	326.6	129.5	338.3	234.0	1,585.0
Far East	n.a.	n.a.	21.0	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	n.a.	29.4
Total	22.0	210.6	840.6	617.0	333.3	759.7	380.8	2,389.2 <sup>a/</sup>
Alternative total <sup>b/</sup>	27.0	232.0	774.5	633.2	393.3	769.1	389.0	3,218.1
Unspecified								54.1 <sup>c/</sup>
<u>1953 Turnover</u>								
European satellites	10.0	126.0	673.0	519.0	245.0	555.0	228.0	1,178.0 <sup>a/</sup>
USSR	n.a.	n.a.	684.0	915.0	319.0	594.0	320.0	2,832.0
Far East	n.a.	4.0	166.0	120.0	n.a.	59.0	n.a.	209.0
Total	10.0	130.0	1,523.0	1,554.0	564.0	1,208.0	548.0	4,359.0 <sup>a/</sup>
Alternative total <sup>b/</sup>	36.0	339.0	1,455.0	1,550.0	745.0	1,396.0	493.0	6,014.0
Unspecified								477.0 <sup>c/</sup>

- a. The value of total trade of the satellite countries with each other is equal to one-half the sum of the trade turnover totals for individual countries; this adjustment is necessary to eliminate double counting. Also, the value of total intra-bloc trade for the area is less than the sum of intra-bloc trade values for each country.
- b. The "alternative" trade turnover figures are based on official statements of total bloc trade turnover. No breakdown of these figures by area or country was available. The trade turnover figures presented in this table, immediately above the "alternative" figures, are sums of the trade values for individual countries and areas which were available, and are probably less accurate as total values than the "alternative" figures.
- c. These figures represent the difference between the sum of "alternative" trade turnover figures for individual countries and the sum of trade values. The difference is particularly large in 1953. These differences could not be incorporated into an overall total for the area because they could not be allocated between inter-satellite trade (which must be divided in half to obtain the area's trade) and satellite trade with the USSR and Communist China.

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trade, while for Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria the Soviet share decreased a few percentage points.

The full importance of the Soviet Union is understated by the figures on trade of individual countries. When the total trade of the area is calculated, the values for trade among satellite countries equal half of the sum of such trade for each individual country, (This adjustment is necessary to eliminate double counting.) As a result, the share of the USSR in total Eastern European intra-bloc trade becomes larger than for most individual countries; in 1948 it was 69 percent, in 1950 61 percent, and in 1953 66 percent. These figures may be contrasted with the 1937 value of only 10 percent.

This fact is significant as illustrating the political nature of the reorientation of the satellites' trade. The USSR was not merely diverting their trade away from the free world, it was tying those countries to itself rather than encouraging a more "natural" growth of intercourse among the satellites with each other.

In 1948 Czechoslovakia had the largest trade with the bloc and Poland was a close second, while the other satellites had less than half as much trade as the two leading countries. The same relative positions remained through 1953 with one important exception: East Germany's intra-bloc trade increased more rapidly than that of the other satellites, and by 1953 it had slightly exceeded Czechoslovakia's trade to become the largest satellite trader. Poland and Czechoslovakia were the only satellites whose 1953 trade with other satellites was greater than their trade with the USSR. East Germany, on the other hand, resembled the Balkan countries in that of about 60 percent of its trade with the bloc was with the USSR. Soviet-East German trade in 1953 was almost one-third of total Soviet-satellite trade.

#### B. Trade with the Free World

Total trade of the European satellites with the free world countries in 1948 was about one-half its prewar volume.<sup>1/</sup> By 1953 it had dropped to

<sup>1/</sup> The following discussion omits East Germany. Any estimate of the geographic distribution which included East German trade in the prewar period would, of necessity, distort the pattern of geographic distribution in that period in view of the high level of estimated prewar East German trade with West Germany. This, in turn, would render comparison of geographic distribution in the prewar and postwar periods difficult if not impossible. Also, postwar trends in trade were different for East Germany from those for other satellites. Consequently, a separate discussion of East German trade with free world countries is presented at the end of this section.

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Table 6. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SATELLITE TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD (Continued)  
 (In millions of 1953 dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total Excluding East Germany	Total Including East Germany
<b>1953 Exports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	—	14.3	63.9	29.1	76.4	10.4	194.1	106.7
United Kingdom	—	2.0	20.3	0.1	61.0	3.8	87.2	3.1
United States and Canada	0.1	0.4	4.7	1.7	13.1	0.4	20.4	6.3
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	—	7.4	46.5	13.5	86.0	32.0	185.4	34.8
Near East and Africa	—	3.4	28.0	10.2	9.7	11.4	62.7	220.2
Far East	—	0.2	13.2	3.8	2.7	—	19.9	0.4
Latin America	—	—	14.7	3.6	6.5	2.6	27.4	6.3
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.1	27.7	191.3	62.0	255.4	60.6	597.1	158.6
<b>1953 Imports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	0.1	14.8	54.7	50.9	78.0	39.7	238.2	122.1
United Kingdom	—	2.3	6.0	3.7	20.6	8.2	40.8	2.0
United States and Canada	—	—	0.1	—	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.2
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	—	9.5	27.5	17.4	64.6	13.3	132.3	38.1
Near East and Africa	—	2.3	15.0	9.4	10.6	2.0	39.3	3.4
Far East	—	1.1	30.1	2.1	37.1	0.9	71.3	0.7
Latin America	—	—	11.4	2.8	11.1	2.3	27.6	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.1	30.0	144.8	86.3	222.9	66.5	550.6	167.5
								718.1

- a. Trade with West Germany only.
- b. All other free world trade (see section on methodology).
- n.s. Not available.

Table 6. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SATELLITE TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD (Continued)  
 (In millions of 1953 dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Russia	Total Excluding East Germany	Total Including East Germany
<b>1948 Imports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	6.3	136.1	21.5	75.0	7.5	246.4	78.0	324.4
United Kingdom	0.1	1.7	29.7	10.3	4.0	93.4	—	93.4
United States and Canada	0.4	2.3	35.2	9.4	65.7	8.5	121.5	121.5
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	7.6	126.4	47.8	85.5	8.6	275.9	5.4	281.3
Near East and Africa	0.9	24.2	5.3	8.1	1.1	39.7	—	39.7
Far East	0.3	21.7	1.6	31.9	1.3	56.8	—	56.8
Latin America	0.1	30.6	1.2	32.5	21.4	85.8	—	85.8
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.5	19.2	404.0	97.1	346.3	52.4	919.5	1,002.9
<b>1950 Exports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	4.7	128.7	59.3	111.0	6.9	310.6	136.0	446.6
United Kingdom	0.1	26.2	1.1	57.1	1.7	86.2	—	86.2
United States and Canada	—	2.4	32.5	1.6	11.5	0.3	48.6	48.6
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	4.0	81.7	28.4	102.0	6.5	229.6	22.4	252.0
Near East and Africa	1.8	38.0	9.6	10.7	5.7	65.8	0.1	65.9
Far East	—	29.9	3.7	5.6	0.3	39.5	3.5	43.0
Latin America	0.6	26.7	4.9	5.7	11.9	49.8	—	49.8
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	13.6	363.7	108.9	310.6	33.3	830.1	922.1
<b>1950 Imports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	9.3	113.6	72.5	101.1	13.8	310.3	119.8	430.1
United Kingdom	1.7	16.6	6.4	26.4	4.6	55.7	—	55.7
United States and Canada	0.2	1.3	15.5	4.5	12.6	2.6	36.7	36.7
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	5.7	81.7	31.7	75.4	13.5	208.0	14.2	222.2
Near East and Africa	0.2	19.9	5.3	9.7	1.5	36.6	—	36.6
Far East	—	28.7	1.7	56.4	0.9	87.7	0.2	87.9
Latin America	1.3	24.2	18.9	15.7	16.1	76.2	—	76.2
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.2	19.5	300.2	141.0	297.3	53.0	811.2	915.4

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Table 6. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SATELLITE TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
 (In millions of 1953 dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Germany	Total Excluding East Germany	Total Including East Germany
<b>1937 Exports</b>									
NATO Countries									
Continental Europe	n.a.	68.2	252.8	137.2	166.5	208.0	832.8	3,130.4 <sup>a</sup> /	—
United Kingdom	n.a.	19.1	78.0	27.0	90.2	44.1	258.7	n.a.	—
United States and Canada	n.a.	5.4	90.0	11.1	41.5	8.5	156.5	n.a.	—
Non-NATO Countries	n.a.								
Europe	n.a.	5.2	185.2	93.5	77.8	70.2	431.9	n.a.	—
Near East and Africa	n.a.	4.8	28.7	7.2	7.6	30.7	79.0	n.a.	—
Far East	n.a.	—	20.7	1.7	5.0	—	27.4	n.a.	—
Latin America	n.a.	—	20.7	2.8	12.2	—	35.7	n.a.	—
Unspecified	n.a.	4.1	85.4	37.6	31.5	41.7	200.3	927.6 <sup>b</sup> /	—
Total	n.a.	107.2	761.5	318.1	432.3	403.2	2,022.3	4,058.0	6,080.3
<b>1937 Imports</b>									
NATO Countries									
Continental Europe	n.a.	84.4	245.0	102.6	160.2	132.2	724.4	2,956.5 <sup>a</sup> /	—
United Kingdom	n.a.	6.5	46.7	16.1	61.3	30.2	160.8	n.a.	—
United States and Canada	n.a.	2.8	87.8	13.7	61.3	12.6	178.2	n.a.	—
Non-NATO Countries	n.a.								
Europe	n.a.	4.5	124.1	87.6	51.3	38.0	305.5	n.a.	—
Near East and Africa	n.a.	0.9	29.1	4.1	10.0	15.7	59.8	n.a.	—
Far East	n.a.	—	71.3	5.7	41.7	—	118.7	n.a.	—
Latin America	n.a.	—	32.0	2.8	26.1	—	60.9	n.a.	—
Unspecified	n.a.	4.1	69.6	16.1	47.8	2.6	140.2	1,058.3 <sup>b</sup> /	—
Total	n.a.	103.2	705.6	248.7	459.7	231.3	1,748.5	4,014.8	5,763.3
<b>1948 Exports</b>									
NATO Countries									
Continental Europe	0.3	6.3	147.5	24.0	131.7	8.8	318.6	70.9	389.5
United Kingdom	—	0.5	23.9	22.6	33.4	12.1	92.5	—	92.5
United States and Canada	—	0.7	23.5	1.5	1.1	0.5	27.3	—	27.3
Non-NATO Countries	n.a.								
Europe	n.a.	11.3	112.1	34.9	152.7	13.2	354.2	19.8	374.0
Near East and Africa	n.a.	3.0	34.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	54.1	—	54.1
Far East	n.a.	—	23.5	1.0	4.5	0.2	29.2	—	29.2
Latin America	n.a.	—	22.1	0.8	4.8	3.5	31.5	—	31.5
Unspecified	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	n.a.	21.8	417.5	90.7	333.5	13.6	907.4	90.7	98.1

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share of non-NATO European countries in satellite trade increased from 20 percent in 1937 to about 28 percent in 1953. Poland and Bulgaria are the only satellites which have generally had a larger volume of trade with the non-NATO European countries (principally Sweden and Finland) in the postwar period than in the prewar period.

Satellite trade with the non-European areas has declined more slowly than with either NATO countries or non-NATO European countries. By 1953 it was still about two-thirds of its 1937 volume. The share of the non-European areas in the satellites' free world trade rose from 10 percent in 1937 to 22 percent in 1950 and 1953. Of the non-European areas, the Far East had experienced the largest absolute and relative drop in the volume of its trade with the European satellites by 1953; Latin America had experienced the next largest, while the Near East and Africa experienced the least.

In both prewar and postwar periods, Czechoslovakia has led the European satellites in trade with the non-European areas, with Poland running a poor second. In the postwar period Hungary has tended to replace Rumania as the third most important trader.

#### C. East German Trade with the Free World

As indicated in Table 6, the volume of East German trade with the free world countries in 1948 was only a small percentage of the estimated prewar volume. Contrary to the general trend of satellite trade with free world countries in the postwar period, the volume of East German trade with these countries has risen, though it has remained far below the estimated prewar volume. In 1953 the volume of this trade was nearly twice the 1948 level; in 1953 East Germany ranked third among the European satellites in trade with free world countries, after Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The volume of East German trade with NATO countries rose by more than two-thirds from 1948 to 1950; in 1953 it was just under the 1950 level. East Germany ranked first among the European satellites in trade with NATO countries in 1953, primarily as a result of the sharp drop in the trade of Poland and Czechoslovakia with these countries. East Germany's principal trade partner among the NATO countries has been West Germany. East German trade with the non-NATO European countries has risen sharply since 1948. In 1953 the volume of this trade was nearly three times the 1948 level. The rise occurred primarily in trade with Finland, Sweden and Austria. In 1953 East Germany ranked third among the European satellites in trade with the non-NATO European countries, after Poland and Czechoslovakia. The volume of East German trade with the non-European areas, which was almost nil in 1948-49, rose from 1950 to 1953, but in the latter year it was still smaller than that of any other European satellite.

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less than one-third the prewar level (see Table 6). The most striking decline occurred in the trade of Czechoslovakia, which, after the USSR, had led the Eastern European countries in free world trade in the prewar period. The value of Czechoslovak trade with the free world in 1953 was more than one billion dollars.<sup>1/</sup> below its value in 1937; its volume was about one-fifth the prewar level. By 1953 Poland had replaced Czechoslovakia as the largest free world trader among the European satellites. Polish trade with the free world has declined more slowly than that of the other European satellites; in 1953 Poland was the only European satellite with a volume of free world trade which was more than half the 1937 level.

The steady decline in the over-all volume of trade of the European satellites with the free world countries through 1952 contrasts with the somewhat erratic behavior of Soviet trade with those countries. The volume of Soviet trade with free world countries reached a postwar minimum in 1950, rose in 1951 and 1952, and fell off slightly in 1953. Data indicate that the volume of both Soviet and satellite trade with the free world rose in 1954.

As noted earlier, Western export controls, instituted in 1949 and 1950, contributed to the decline in satellite trade with free world countries through 1953. The influence of these controls should not be exaggerated, however. As can be seen in Table 6, four-fifths of the drop from 1937 to 1953 had occurred by 1950, that is, before export controls had become fully effective.

In the course of the decline in the volume of European satellite trade with free world countries in the postwar period, there has been some shift in the pattern of this trade. The largest decrease was in trade with NATO countries, which fell to nearly one-third its prewar level in 1950 and one-fourth in 1953. The percentage share of NATO countries in satellite trade with the free world in the postwar period has averaged about 10 percent below its 1937 level (which was about 60 percent). In 1937, Czechoslovakia was the NATO countries most important trade partner in Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR. Poland and Rumania were next in importance, respectively. By 1953, Poland had replaced Czechoslovakia and Hungary had replaced Rumania as the third most important trade partner. Rumanian trade with NATO countries experienced the largest relative drop, its 1953 level being about one-seventh its 1937 level.

Despite the cessation of trade between the satellites and Yugoslavia between 1948 and 1951 (in 1948 satellite trade with Yugoslavia was about 35 percent of such trade with non-NATO European countries), the volume of satellite trade with non-NATO European countries has fallen more slowly than that with NATO countries. In 1950 it was still well over half the prewar volume, though by 1953 it had dropped to 43 percent of the 1937 level. The

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1/ 1953 US dollars.

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Table 7. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF SATELLITE TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
 (In percentages of total trade)

a/

	Average						
	1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Exports</u>							
Food	30.5	10.7	19.6	25.1	21.7	32.0	32.1
Crude materials	7.8	6.1	6.5	5.2	6.9	10.2	11.1
Fuels and related products	13.4	28.2	23.9	20.7	24.5	29.9	26.4
Chemicals	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Manufactures	31.7	30.0	23.1	22.0	14.2	15.6	19.4
Machinery and equipment	3.7	6.9	7.9	6.2	4.1	5.0	6.3
Miscellaneous	11.1	16.6	16.9	18.2	26.1	4.8	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Imports</u>							
Food	6.5	11.7	5.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	9.6
Crude materials	29.8	29.7	31.0	34.4	40.1	40.0	36.0
Fuels and related products	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	neg.	0.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2.5	3.6	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8
Chemicals	5.7	5.9	7.1	7.3	6.7	7.8	6.9
Machinery and equipment	14.9	14.7	18.9	21.9	20.9	23.3	19.2
Manufactures	22.7	16.8	17.4	19.8	10.2	22.1	23.7
Miscellaneous	15.6	17.1	16.7	11.9	17.3	2.3	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a/ Excludes East Germany, for which data were not available until 1952.

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III. COMPOSITION OF TRADE

Comprehensive data relating to the commodity composition of Eastern European trade with the free world (excluding East Germany and Albania) are available for the years 1936-38 and for 1948 and 1953. The composition of East German-free world trade is known in detail only for 1952 and 1953. Data on the composition of trade of other countries in other years are available but have not been classified uniformly into SITC categories (see the section on methodology).

A. Prewar

Prewar Eastern European trade was largely with free world countries, and this discussion of its composition will be confined to that sector. The annual averages for 1936-38 show that a large part of the Eastern European exports to the free world consisted of foodstuffs (30.5 percent of the total), of which the most important item was grain (13 percent) from Hungary and Rumania. Smaller food items were Polish meats and Czechoslovakian sugar. In addition, 21.2 percent of the area's exports were raw materials and fuel, including Polish coal, Rumanian petroleum, lumber and wood products from Rumania and Czechoslovakia, and fats and oils originating in Hungary. Thus roughly half of these exports could be described as primary or extractive products.

The remainder, outside of an unidentified 11 percent, included a variety of manufactured goods. Consumers' goods, mainly from Czechoslovakia, predominated; these consisted in large part of textiles, leather goods (shoes), rubber and ceramic products. Products such as machinery, transport equipment, and chemicals played a small part, only 5.5 percent of total exports, while other manufactures constituted 31.7 percent. It should be noted that Czechoslovakia contributed 70 percent of this last group of exports from Eastern Europe, also that 70 percent of total Czech exports were manufactured goods, unlike the exports of other countries.

The 1936-38 composition of East European imports shows a small percentage of foodstuffs (6.5 percent) and a large proportion of manufactures, 37.6 percent of which 14.9 percent was machinery and transportation equipment. Rumania was the largest importer of both machinery and other manufactures, with Czechoslovakia a close second. Rumanian imports were largely of consumers' goods, while Czech imports included a high proportion of semi-fabricated metal products. Poland and Hungary were also substantial importers of machinery. The other large item was raw materials (29.8 percent), of which textile fibers, chiefly imported by Czechoslovakia and Poland, represented about half of the total. The remainder included chemicals (5.7 percent), fuels (2.3 percent), oils and fats (2.5 percent), and miscellaneous products (15.6 percent). These figures, and those showing the composition of exports,

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transport equipment have, it is true, been moving in the opposite direction, but the drop in other manufactures has been greater. Since most of these originated in Czechoslovakia, the explanation lies in the radical shifts in Czech industry away from consumer goods production toward the production of metals and machinery products destined for the USSR and other bloc countries. The same thing occurred, on a smaller scale, in Polish exports to the West which now include a smaller proportion of manufactures than in 1936-38.

As regards the composition of imports, overall postwar shifts have been less striking. Imports of raw materials have risen from the prewar 30 percent to become 35-40 percent of the total and imports of manufactured goods from 40 to 50 percent. The share of machinery and transport equipment (treated as one type of manufactured goods in the preceding statement) has increased slowly, while that of other manufactures decreased in the early postwar years but in 1952-53 returned to its prewar value. Imports of foodstuffs were higher in 1948 than prewar, but since 1949 remained at a low level until 1954.

The share of machinery imports cannot be clearly related to the imposition of Western export controls, which became increasingly effective after 1950. The absolute value of machinery imports, however, decreased by 40 percent from 1950 to 1953. Fluctuations in the imports of raw materials cannot be related to export controls since textile fibers, which are not subject to export controls, represented well over half of the total and accounted for most of the fluctuations in the total category. Imports of manufactures other than machinery had changed in composition; imports of textile, leather, and rubber products, mostly consumers' goods, had been reduced in favor of imports of metal products of various types.

To summarize these trends in postwar satellite trade with the free world: as a result of Communist policies, the exports of the satellites to the free world now include a distinctly higher proportion of primary or extractive products than before the war. This was not a "natural" economic revolution, since the composition of output has moved in the other direction, but rather of political control from Moscow which dictated that manufactured goods, and especially capital goods, must be retained for use within the bloc. The composition of imports, on the other hand, has shifted in the way which could be expected for an area undergoing industrial growth: food imports are increasing, and imports of manufactures have shifted from consumers' goods to capital goods to some extent. The principal effect of specifically Communist policies upon the composition of imports, aside from the general limitation of trade with the West, was to reduce imports of consumer goods and to increase the emphasis on capital goods.

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are presented in Table 7, in which prewar and postwar trade are compared.

In general Eastern Europe's prewar trade, predominantly with Western Europe, has the characteristics of that of an agricultural area with a more highly industrialized area, but it has these characteristics less clearly than many agricultural areas of the world. In the case of Eastern European exports, the presence of Czechoslovakia had a strong effect on the overall composition, since Czech exports of machinery and manufactures represented over two-thirds of the total for these categories, while Czech food exports were relatively small. On the import side, however, the effect of Czechoslovakia on overall composition was less marked. Czech imports from the West constituted 38 percent of the total, but their composition was not so divergent from that of other countries as was that of Czech exports. Czech imports of raw materials had about the same percentage share in total imports (30 percent) as did those of the other countries combined; Poland and Hungary were also substantial importers of raw materials. Czechoslovakia imported more food than other countries and a smaller proportion of machinery, but these totals were not very large. In the percentage share of the larger category of imported manufactures other than machinery, Czechoslovakia stands midway in the group.

#### B. Postwar Trade with the Free World

The postwar shifts in the composition of Eastern European trade with the free world must be examined with the consideration in mind that these figures represented a relatively small and decreasing share of total East European trade. Little is known about the actual commodity composition of intra-bloc trade, which will be discussed separately.

As shown in Table 7, the share of foodstuffs in Eastern Europe's exports to the West dropped sharply in the immediate postwar years, and returned slowly to a level slightly above that of 1936-38. (Annual fluctuations are related to the effects of weather on the major crops of the area.) This resulted largely from the decrease in grain exports which have never approached their prewar levels, while sugar exports have increased in relative importance and Polish exports of meat products have remained substantial. The most important increase has come in the share of mineral fuels, which has been consistently larger than in 1936-38. The increase is clearly a result of Polish coal exports, not of Rumanian petroleum, which did not recover its prewar markets in the West (being largely absorbed by the USSR).

It is of particular interest that despite the postwar drive toward industrialization in Eastern Europe, the share of manufactured goods in the area's exports to the free world was lower than in 1936-38 and has in general been declining. The rather small totals for machinery and

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#### IV. SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY USED IN STATISTICAL TABLES

The US Department of Commerce is the source for all prewar trade data presented here, and for postwar trade of the European satellites with free world countries. Foreign Commerce Yearbooks for 1929, 1930, 1938, and 1939 were used for prewar data, and a special series of reports on East-West trade in postwar years. These publications are based on official statistics of the countries whose trade is presented, converted to US dollars; postwar East-West trade data are derived from statistics of free world countries trading with the bloc.

Commerce data supplied both geographical distribution figures and a breakdown of commodity composition using the UN Standard International Trade Classification (except for 1928, for which no analysis of composition was attempted). The exceptions to the above are Rumania -- free world trade in 1928 and a number of the East German trade figures for which other sources were used as described below.

The data on the levels and geographical distribution of intra-bloc trade in the postwar period were based, directly or indirectly, on miscellaneous statements in official bloc publications or speeches. In many cases, where the original statements were incomplete or ambiguous, different interpretations or assumptions can lead to conflicting estimates. The figures presented here represent the best current US estimates. Because of the paucity of quantitative data, no comprehensive tables on the commodity composition of intra-bloc trade could be constructed, and this subject is discussed in the text in general terms.

The following index for unit value of world trade was used to convert all values from current to constant 1953 dollars in Table 5 and all appendix tables numbered 1-c. The volume indexes presented in Table 2 and all appendix tables numbered 3-c were based on a similar calculation of values in constant 1953 dollars. This index was also used to get trade values in 1951 dollars for the comparisons with GNP presented in Table 3. The index values for 1937 and postwar years were taken from the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, August 1954, p. xviii, with the base year shifted from 1948 to 1953. The 1928 index value was derived from Table 134, pp. 341-44, of the UN Statistical Yearbook for 1948, using an average of the 1928/1937 relative unit values for the trade of the US, UK, and Germany, the principal traders with the bloc among the countries for which unit value indexes were available (no index for world trade was available for 1928).

1953	100
1952	106
1951	108
1950	89
1949	97
1948	103
1937	46
1928	66

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C. Postwar Trade Within the Sino-Soviet Bloc

No systematic data on the composition of the intra-bloc trade have been published since 1948. Numerous official statements have been made referring to the commodities exchanged, but rarely are any figures given for either the value or tonnage of the products delivered. If the frequency of emphasis in official statements is assumed to represent the relative importance of products in trade, some rough estimate of composition may be made. But this assumption may be misleading; for example, satellite leaders may overemphasize their countries' exports of machinery or other manufactured goods to create an impression that industrialization programs are more successful than is actually the case. Nevertheless, official statements, combined with scattered bits of information from defectors and from free world sources, provide the best basis for estimates.

Eastern European countries apparently export a wide variety of products to bloc destinations, with machinery and manufactures occupying a considerably larger share of the total before the war. East German and Czechoslovak exports include a high proportion of machinery and equipment and also semifinished steel products in the case of Czechoslovakia, while Poland and Hungary export more light industry products. Even Rumania is said to export more industrial goods than grain, but Bulgaria and Albania continue to deliver principally agricultural products. Traditional raw material exports have been expanded, including Polish coal, Hungarian bauxite, Romanian petroleum and timber.

Imports of East European countries provide further indication of the shift toward heavy industry in the area. Poland and Czechoslovakia have become large-scale importers of foodstuffs, notably grain, while Hungary and Rumania are apparently in the position of being net importers of food in some years and net exporters in others. Raw materials, supplied chiefly by the USSR, are significant in the imports of all the satellites. All of them import machinery, apparently in excess of prewar imports from all sources, with the exception of Czechoslovakia, which is (with the USSR) an important supplier of machines to other bloc countries. Transportation equipment is supplied to other countries by Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Relatively little is said about imports of manufactured consumers' goods.

What is known about the composition of intra-bloc trade is at least consistent with the much wider and more detailed information available concerning internal economic developments in the satellite countries. The effect of Communist policies, emphasizing industrial investment at the expense of consumption, is readily apparent.

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of East German exports to the free world, excluding West Germany. 26 percent (see above) of German imports from countries now comprising the bloc -- \$84.8 million -- was subtracted from 26 percent of total German imports -- \$571.6 million. This left \$486.8 million, as East German imports from the free world, excluding West Germany. To these figures was added a US estimate of East German trade with West Germany in 1936, based on the same data in the Economic Bulletin for Europe, Volume I, No. 3. According to this estimate, East German exports to West Germany totalled 3.6 billion marks or \$1,440.0 million at the official dollar-mark rate of exchange, and East German imports from West Germany 3.4 billion marks or \$1,360.0 million at the official rate. Thus total East German trade turnover with the free world in 1937 may be estimated at \$3,735.0 million, the figure used in Table 1. The US estimate of East German trade with West Germany in 1936 was also used in computing the East German trade balance in 1937, presented in Table 2.

There were no published figures for East German-West German trade in 1948 and 1949, and US intelligence estimates were used for those years. For 1950-53 Department of Commerce data were employed.

Prewar trade data for Albania were not available in US Department of Commerce sources. Because of the low value of postwar Albanian trade with free world countries, four of the seven appendix tables presented for the other European satellites were omitted in the case of Albania. These include a table on the geographic distribution of Albanian trade with free world countries in 1953 dollars; a table showing the percentage share of individual countries and world areas in Albanian trade; a table showing the percentage share of commodity groups in Albanian trade with free world countries; and an index, based on 1953 dollars, showing the relative change in volume of individual commodity categories in Albanian trade.

The commodity composition of East Germany's trade could not readily be estimated for prewar years (prior to the partition of Germany). For postwar years, a systematic breakdown of commodity composition in trade with the free world was not available for 1948-51. The appendix table showing volume indexes for commodity categories in East German-free world trade was omitted, since commodity data were available in full for only two years.

Annual total in Table 7 and appendix Table 3a (commodity composition of satellite trade with free world countries) are not identical with those in Table 6 and appendix Table 1a (geographical distribution), particularly in the case of Czechoslovakia and Poland, for several reasons: (a) The data on geographic distribution include the latest Department of Commerce statistical revisions, while the data on commodity composition do not. (b) In adjusting exports to an f.o.b. basis and imports to a c.i.f. basis, minor discrepancies, due to rounding, were introduced. (c) Data on geographic distribution in 1937 are for the year 1937 only, while data on commodity composition are an annual average for the period 1936-38.

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In the absence of price data on intra-bloc trade, the values in Table 5 and Appendix Tables 2 (on geographic distribution of intra-bloc trade) were not converted to constant 1953 dollars. Only in calculating the volume indexes for Table 2 were intra-bloc trade values converted to 1953 dollars.

Postwar trade data on trade with the free world have been adjusted so as to place satellite exports on an f.o.b. (free on board) basis and satellite imports on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) basis using assumed ratios of transportation cost to total value. For example, Czechoslovak export data taken from the import statistics of a Western European country have been adjusted downward by 5 percent. Export data obtained from the import statistics of a non-European free world country have been adjusted downward by 10 percent. Conversely, import data taken from the export statistics of a European country have been adjusted upward by 5 percent and import data from statistics of a non-European country have been adjusted upward by 10 percent. These adjustments were not necessary for intra-bloc trade figures nor for prewar figures, since these were taken from sources within the bloc countries.

The Foreign Commerce Yearbook has no breakdown by country of Rumanian trade in 1928. Data in Tables G-1a on the geographic distribution of Rumanian trade with free world countries in 1928 were taken from pages 258 and 259 of the Annuaire Statistique de la Roumanie, Bucharest, 1933. The data were converted to dollars at the average official leu-dollar rate in 1928 (one dollar equal to 163 lei), taken from page 677 of International Banking and Monetary Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, November 1928. The figure in Table G-1a for total Rumanian imports from free world countries in 1928 -- \$148.0 million -- is \$9.8 million larger than the sum of the values given for individual areas and countries, obtained as indicated above. The figure \$148.0 million was obtained by subtracting exports to Rumania by countries now comprising the Soviet bloc from total Rumanian imports, as presented in the Foreign Commerce Yearbook, 1930. Both methods yield an almost identical figure for Rumanian exports to the free world in 1928.

In prewar years, West German exports have been taken as 79 percent of total German exports and West German imports as 74 percent of total German imports. Conversely, East German exports have been taken as 21 percent of total German exports and East German imports as 26 percent of total German imports. This is a US estimate based on data in the Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. I, No. 3 (third quarter 1949), p. 26, which surveyed the prewar resources of the two zones on Germany.

The estimate of East German trade turnover with the free world in 1937, presented in Table 1, was obtained in the following manner: 21 percent (see above) of German exports to countries now comprising the Soviet bloc -- \$67.2 million -- was subtracted from 21 percent of total German exports -- \$499.0 million -- all trade data being taken from the Foreign Commerce Yearbook, 1939. This left \$426.8 million as the value

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APPENDIX AAlbania

Information on Albania's prewar trade is very meager and for that reason no prewar figures are presented.

Postwar Albanian trade with the free world, largely with Italy, never exceeded one million dollars annually. Exports consisted principally of a limited number of raw materials, chiefly hides and skins, textile fibers and wood. Albanian imports from the free world were more diversified. The country imported food and manufactured goods such as medicines, transport equipment and various unspecified manufactured consumer goods. The 1948 total trade turnover with the West amounted to \$823,000. This was the highest point in the postwar years. Since then both imports and exports were declining. In 1953 the exports to the West were valued at \$99,000 and the imports from the West were \$153,000.

Albania's trade with the bloc is less completely known than the trade of any other European bloc country, and such data as are supplied here are based on very rough estimates. According to these, trade was consistently increasing from 1948, when the value of trade turnover was \$16.4 million, to 1951 when it amounted to \$30.4 million. Projection of a rate of increase of \$3 million per year, as in 1949-51, gives a value of \$36 million in 1953. Too little is known of its distribution among bloc countries to support statements as to the relative importance of particular trade partners.

During the prewar period, beverages and tobacco accounted for 88 percent of Albania's exports to the areas now comprising the Sino-Soviet bloc. The remainder consisted of foodstuffs. Imports from other bloc countries consisted of foodstuffs and manufactures. Albanian exports to other bloc countries in the postwar years have been almost entirely composed of crude materials, foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. Imports from the Sino-Soviet bloc have consisted of manufactures, fuels and consumer goods.

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In the appendix tables numbered 2, showing the geographical distribution of intra-bloc trade for individual satellite countries, two figures frequently appear for the total trade turnover of most satellites in particular years. The first figures shown are the sum of the estimates of trade with individual bloc trade partners, and usually such estimates are not complete. The second, or "alternative," total figures were obtained from official statements relating specifically to the level of total trade or to trade with the bloc as a whole. The latter type of figure was regarded as the better estimate of total trade values, and was used for presentation in Table 1 and for statements in the text.

However, it was not possible to use these preferred "alternative" totals in Tables 4 and 5, and as a result the figures in these two tables differ somewhat from those in Table 1. Table 4 (trade balances) called for separate import and export figures which could not be determined from the "alternative" totals for trade turnover. In 1952 and 1953, however, no separate figures for exports and imports were obtainable from either type of figure, so in those years the "alternative" totals for intra-bloc trade were arbitrarily divided in half (i.e. exports were assumed to equal imports).

In Table 5, the purpose of which was to analyze the geographical breakdown of intra-bloc trade as a whole, the "alternative" totals could not be used in connection with subdivisions of that total. (Both totals were presented for reference, however, in Table 5.) A further factor differentiating Table 5 from both Tables 1 and 4 is that the sum of the values for inter-satellite trade of the individual countries was divided in half when presenting values for the areas as a whole in order to eliminate double counting. This problem seemed of principal importance in connection with Table 5. The more accurate "alternative" values for total turnover are usually larger than the other values, which leaves an "unspecified" figure equal to the difference between the two turnover values; these "unspecified" values are presented in Table 5, but these cannot be treated analytically, so the textual discussion refers only to that portion of trade for which geographical distribution can be ascertained.

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Table A-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ALBANIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC  
 (In millions of current dollars.)

	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Sub-total	USSR
<u>1928</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>1931</u>	Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>1948</u>	Imports	n.a.	b/	n.a.	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	8.0
Exports	n.a.	b/	b/	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	8.0
Turnover	n.a.	b/	b/	0.4	0.4	n.a.	n.a.	16.0
<u>1949</u>	Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	2.0	10.0
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	1.0	10.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	3.0	20.0
<u>1950</u>	Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>1951</u>	Imports	1.0	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	5.2
Exports	0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	n.a.	1.0	12.0
Turnover	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	12.0
<u>1952d/</u>	Turnover	2.0	n.a.	3.0	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	24.0
<u>1953d/</u>	Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	6.0	n.a.
								10.0

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Table A-1. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ALBANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD<sup>a/</sup>  
 (In millions of current dollars)

		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Albanian Exports</b>							
1.	NATO Countries	0.3	negl	—	0.1	negl	negl
	Continental Europe	—	—	negl	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	—	—	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Canada	—	—	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Sub-total	0.3	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.	Non-NATO Countries	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Europe	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Near East and Africa	negl	—	negl	—	negl	—
	Far East	—	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Latin America	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Sub-total	negl	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total Exports to the Free World	0.3	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>B. Albanian Imports</b>							
1.	NATO Countries	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Continental Europe	0.1	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	United Kingdom	0.3	0.1	0.2	negl	negl	negl
	United States	0.1	—	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.	Non-NATO Countries	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Europe	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Near East and Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Far East	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Latin America	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
	Sub-total	negl	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total Imports from the Free World	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

a. No data are available on geographic distribution of Albanian trade in 1928 and 1937.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Table A-3. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF ALBANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD<sup>a/</sup>  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Albanian Exports</u>						
Foodstuffs	negl	negl	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Fats and oils	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Crude materials	0.1	negl	negl	negl	0.1	0.1
Mineral fuels	negl	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Chemicals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Machinery and equipment	negl	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Manufactures	negl	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Miscellaneous	negl	negl	negl	0.1	negl	negl
Total	0.1	negl	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Albanian Imports</u>						
Foodstuffs	0.2	0.1	0.2	n.a.	—	negl
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Fats and oils	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	0.1
Crude materials	0.2	negl	n.a.	n.a.	negl	—
Mineral fuels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
Chemicals	negl	negl	negl	negl	—	—
Machinery and equipment	0.1	negl	negl	negl	—	negl
Manufactures	negl	negl	negl	negl	—	negl
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	negl	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

a. Data for 1928 and 1937 are not available.

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Table A-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ALBANIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Far East Area			Sum Total	Alternative Totals
	Communist China	North Korea	Sub-total		
<u>1928</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>1937</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>1948</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	8.0
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	8.0
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	8.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.4	16.4
<u>1949</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	11.0
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	11.0
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.0	23.0
<u>1950</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.0
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.0
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	11.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.0	22.0
<u>1951</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.2	17.2
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.2	17.2
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	13.2
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.4	30.4
<u>1952d/</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	5.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	5.0
<u>1953d/</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	10.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.0c/	33.0c/
					36.0c/

- a. This is an alternative trade turnover figure, based on official statements of total Albanian trade rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.  
 b. Less than \$100,000.  
 c. Projections of the rate of increase from 1949 to 1951.  
 d. No breakdown by exports and imports, of Albanian trade turnover with bloc countries

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The change in Bulgaria's trade pattern in the postwar years has been one of direction rather than of commodity composition. The major exports have continued to be crude materials, foodstuffs, and tobacco. On the import side, Bulgaria has relied heavily on the European satellites and the USSR for aluminum, mercury, antimony, and copper. The USSR has provided the major portion of Bulgaria's demand for finished steel and pig iron. Concerning machinery and equipment it has been estimated that Bulgaria imported \$70-\$85 million worth from other bloc countries in 1953.

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APPENDIX BBulgaria

Bulgarian trade was somewhat larger in 1937 than in 1928, mainly owing to an expansion in trade with Germany. In the postwar years the direction of this trade was radically shifted in the direction of the bloc and especially the USSR beginning soon after the war. Its overall volume and composition, however, were not greatly changed.

What remained of Bulgaria's trade with the free world was less than one-quarter its 1937 volume from 1948 to 1952, and little more than that in 1953. It declined rapidly in value from 1949 to 1951, then began to increase again. From 70 to 80 percent of this trade has been with continental Europe, with Austria and West Germany as the largest trade partners. One postwar development of interest has been the growth of trade with the Near East, especially as a market for Bulgarian exports.

Bulgaria's exports to the free world in 1936-38 were over half foodstuffs, and one-third tobacco. In postwar years there has been some increase in the share of manufactures and raw materials in exports, but the principal export products are still agricultural. The relative positions of tobacco and foodstuffs have varied widely from year to year, in part a result of crop variations and weather.

Bulgaria's imports from the free world were concentrated in the categories of machinery and manufactures in 1936-38, with raw materials and chemicals being of some importance. The share of the last two groups has increased in the postwar period, but manufactures remained the largest category. The manufactured goods imported included both consumers' goods and metal products in proportions which varied from year to year.

Bulgaria's trade with the bloc has been over 80 percent of its total since 1948. From one-half to two-thirds of this trade has been with the USSR, and the Soviet share has tended to increase. Czechoslovakia has consistently been the second largest trade partner, and East Germany the third from 1951 to 1953.

Bulgaria's prewar exports to the areas now known as the Sino-Soviet bloc were composed of beverages and tobacco, crude materials, and foodstuffs. Tobacco was by far the most important category, accounting for almost 75 percent of the total. Goods imported from the bloc were more diversified; the chief imports were manufactures, mineral fuels, and machinery and equipment.

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Table B-1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Bulgarian Exports</b>								
<b>1. NATO Countries</b>								
Continen <del>tal Europe</del>	39.1	68.3	6.3	7.6	4.7	5.0	6.6	14.3
United Kingdom	1.4	19.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	negl.	2.0
United States	0.9	5.4	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Canada	—	—	negl.	negl.	negl.	—	negl.	negl.
Sub-total	41.4	93.1	7.5	9.8	7.2	5.7	6.9	16.7
Non-NATO Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe	10.9	5.2	11.3	7.1	4.0	2.1	7.2	7.4
Near East and Africa	—	4.8	3.0	4.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.4
Far East	—	—	negl.	negl.	negl.	negl.	negl.	0.2
Latin America	—	—	negl.	negl.	0.6	0.6	negl.	negl.
Sub-total	10.9	10.0	14.3	11.2	6.4	4.4	8.8	11.0
Unspecified	2.7	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	55.0	107.2	21.8	21.0	13.6	10.1	15.7	27.7
<b>B. Bulgarian Imports</b>								
<b>1. NATO Countries</b>								
Continen <del>tal Europe</del>	38.0	84.4	6.3	8.0	9.3	3.2	5.7	14.8
United Kingdom	8.1	6.5	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	2.3
United States	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.1	negl.	negl.	negl.
Canada	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	negl.	negl.	negl.
Sub-total	47.9	93.7	10.3	13.0	12.3	4.2	8.3	17.1
Non-NATO Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europe	8.5	4.5	7.6	10.0	5.7	2.2	5.6	9.5
Near East and Africa	—	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.9	2.3
Far East	—	—	0.3	0.4	negl.	negl.	0.2	1.1
Latin America	—	—	0.1	1.8	1.3	0.3	—	—
Sub-total	8.5	5.4	8.9	12.8	7.2	3.1	7.7	12.9
Unspecified	3.3	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	59.7	103.2	19.2	25.8	19.5	7.3	16.0	30.0
						negl.	Negligible.	

**Table B-1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD**  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Bulgarian Exports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	25.8	31.4	6.5	7.4	4.2	5.4	7.0	14.3
United Kingdom	0.9	8.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.0
United States	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Canada	—	—	negl	negl	—	—	negl	negl
Sub-total	27.3	42.8	7.7	9.5	6.4	6.1	7.3	16.7
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	7.2	2.4	11.6	6.9	3.6	2.3	7.6	7.4
Near East and Africa	—	—	3.1	4.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.4
Far East	—	—	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Latin America	—	—	negl	negl	0.5	0.7	negl	negl
Sub-total	7.2	4.6	14.7	10.9	5.7	4.8	9.3	11.0
Unspecified	1.8	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	36.3	49.3	22.4	20.4	12.1	10.9	16.6	27.7
<b>B. Bulgarian Imports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	25.1	38.8	6.5	7.8	8.3	3.5	6.0	14.8
United Kingdom	5.3	3.0	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.3
United States	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	negl	negl	1.1
Canada	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	negl	negl	negl
Sub-total	31.6	43.1	10.6	12.6	11.0	4.6	8.8	17.1
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	5.6	2.1	7.8	9.7	5.1	2.4	6.0	9.5
Near East and Africa	—	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.3
Far East	—	—	0.3	0.4	negl	negl	0.2	0.2
Latin America	—	—	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.3	negl	negl
Sub-total	5.6	2.5	9.2	12.1	6.4	3.3	8.2	12.9
Unspecified	2.2	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	39.4	47.5	19.8	25.0	17.4	17.9	17.0	30.0

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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**Table B-2.** GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC  
 (In millions of current dollars)

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Table B-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

		1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Bulgarian Exports</b>									
1.	NATO Countries								
	Continental Europe	71.1	63.7	28.2	36.2	34.6	49.5	42.0	51.6
	United Kingdom	12.6	18.1	2.3	0.7	2.0	negl	7.2	negl
	United States	1.6	5.0	3.2	7.6	17.6	5.0	1.5	1.5
	Canada	—	—	negl	negl	negl	—	negl	negl
	Sub-total	75.3	86.8	34.4	46.7	52.9	56.5	43.9	60.3
2.	Non-NATO Countries								
	Europe	19.8	4.9	51.8	33.8	29.4	20.8	45.9	26.7
	Near East and Africa	—	4.5	13.8	19.5	13.2	16.8	10.2	12.3
	Far East	—	—	negl	negl	negl	negl	0.7	0.7
	Latin America	—	—	negl	negl	4.4	5.9	negl	negl
	Sub-total	19.8	9.4	65.6	53.3	47.0	43.5	56.1	39.7
	Unspecified	4.9	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Exports to the Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Bulgarian Imports</b>									
1.	NATO Countries								
	Continental Europe	63.7	81.8	32.8	31.0	47.7	43.8	35.6	49.3
	United Kingdom	13.6	6.3	8.8	12.0	8.7	13.7	16.3	7.9
	United States	3.0	2.7	11.5	6.2	5.7	negl	negl	negl
	Canada	—	—	0.5	1.2	1.0	negl	negl	negl
	Sub-total	80.3	90.8	53.6	50.4	63.1	57.5	51.9	57.0
2.	Non-NATO Countries								
	Europe	14.2	4.3	39.6	38.8	29.2	30.2	35.0	31.7
	Near East and Africa	—	0.9	4.7	2.3	1.0	8.2	11.9	7.6
	Far East	—	—	1.6	1.5	negl	negl	1.2	3.7
	Latin America	—	—	0.5	7.0	6.7	4.1	—	—
	Sub-total	14.2	5.2	46.4	49.6	36.9	42.5	48.1	43.0
	Unspecified	5.5	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Imports from the Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	negl. Negligible.								

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Table B-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)

- a. These are alternative trade turnover figures, based on official statements of total Bulgarian trade rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries (see section on methodology).
- b. Less than \$100,000.
- c. No breakdown, by exports and imports, of Bulgarian trade turnover with bloc countries is available for 1952 and 1953.

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Table B-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Communist China	North Korea	Sub-total	Sum total	Far East Area	Alternative totals/ SECRET
1928	--	n.a.	--	--	11.5	
Imports	--	n.a.	--	--	8.6	
Exports	--	n.a.	--	--	20.1	
Turnover	--	n.a.	--	--		
1937	--	n.a.	--	--	16.5	
Imports	--	n.a.	--	--	15.3	
Exports	--	n.a.	--	--	31.8	
Turnover	--	n.a.	--	--		
1948	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85.9		
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79.5		
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	165.5		
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		204.0	
1949	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.9		
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.8		
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	172.7		
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		255.0	
1950	b/	n.a.	n.a.	115.6		
Imports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	95.0		
Exports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	210.6		
Turnover	b/	n.a.	n.a.		232.0	
1951	b/	n.a.	n.a.	126.1		
Imports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	119.5		
Exports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	245.6		
Turnover	b/	n.a.	n.a.		242.0	
1952c/	4.0	n.a.	4.0	254.0		
Turnover	4.0	n.a.	4.0	130.0		
1953	4.0	n.a.	4.0	130.0		
Turnover	4.0	n.a.	4.0	339.0		

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Table B-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

	Average 1936-38 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953						
<u>Bulgarian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	53.1	14.2	36.3	29.9	31.6	68.9	64.3
Beverages and tobacco	32.1	38.8	34.4	18.1	25.4	1.9	3.7
Fats and oils	n.a.	2.6	negl	negl	negl	1.9	1.0
Crude materials	6.5	7.8	4.2	6.6	11.4	15.2	12.6
Mineral fuels	0.5	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	negl	—	1.0
Chemicals	1.4	negl	negl	9.7	12.0	5.1	4.1
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	0.7
Manufactures	1.3	0.4	1.4	3.4	5.2	5.1	11.9
Miscellaneous	5.1	32.3	23.7	32.1	14.1	1.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Bulgarian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	1.1	10.6	1.3	3.5	2.4	2.6	9.5
Beverages and tobacco	0.2	negl	negl	2.7	3.7	negl	negl
Fats and oils	1.2	0.6	n.a.	0.7	negl	1.9	3.2
Crude materials	13.8	11.0	10.0	7.2	6.1	36.1	23.5
Mineral fuels	0.6	0.7	negl	n.a.	n.a.	negl	negl
Chemicals	9.6	7.6	7.8	14.1	17.1	18.1	14.0
Machinery and equipment	27.4	18.6	23.4	26.2	29.3	17.4	15.4
Manufactures	31.7	22.2	27.3	11.8	18.3	21.9	33.3
Miscellaneous	14.4	28.6	30.3	33.8	23.2	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible.

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Table B-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Bulgarian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	29.4	3.3	7.8	2.8	3.8	10.4	17.6
Beverages and tobacco	17.7	9.0	7.4	1.7	3.1	0.3	1.0
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.6	negl	negl	negl	0.3	0.3
Crude materials	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.3	3.5
Mineral fuels	0.3	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	negl	—	0.3
Chemicals	0.7	negl	negl	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.1
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	0.2
Manufactures	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	3.2
Miscellaneous	2.8	7.5	5.1	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.2
Total	55.2	23.2	21.5	9.4	11.9	15.0	27.4
<u>Bulgarian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	2.9
Beverages and tobacco	0.1	negl	negl	0.4	0.3	negl	negl
Fats and oils	0.6	0.1	n.a.	0.1	negl	0.3	1.0
Crude materials	6.5	2.0	2.3	1.2	0.5	5.9	7.0
Mineral fuels	0.3	0.1	negl	n.a.	n.a.	negl	negl
Chemicals	4.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	2.9	4.2
Machinery and equipment	13.0	3.4	5.4	4.3	2.4	2.9	4.6
Manufactures	15.1	4.1	6.3	1.9	1.5	3.7	10.0
Miscellaneous	6.8	5.2	7.0	5.5	1.9	0.3	0.3
Total	47.4	18.2	23.1	16.3	8.2	16.5	30.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50.00).

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APPENDIX C

Czechoslovakia

Before World War II Czechoslovakia had a high level of international trade relative to total output; in this respect it resembled some of the more advanced Western countries like the UK. Many of its leading industries were geared to an export market; this was particularly true of textiles and glassware, and more than half the output of shoes and several other products were exported. Industrial production was highly dependent on imported raw materials. As compared with other Eastern European countries, the location of its markets as well as the composition of its exports was quite diversified.

The impact of Communist policies on Czech trade has been a radical shift in its postwar direction, and in the composition of its exports, although the total level of trade is similar to what it was in 1937. By 1949 total trade was nearly back to its prewar volume, but this figure showed little change from 1948 to 1952. The bloc now absorbs more than 80 percent of Czech trade as compared to 16 percent in 1937. Within that portion which is carried on with the free world, however, the geographical diversity of markets remains. The country has become more dependent on imported foodstuffs, and its exports include fewer consumer goods and more heavy industry products.

About half of its postwar trade with the bloc was carried on with the USSR. In most years Poland and Hungary were its second and third largest trade partners, but by 1953 Communist China had come to occupy second place. In its trade with the free world, some 60 percent of the total was with Western Europe in 1937 and this proportion was largely true of the postwar years. Trade with West Germany has declined proportionally, while that with several other countries increased. In trade with overseas countries the most striking shift has been the drop in trade with the US, an important prewar trade partner, while trade with the Near East, Far East and Latin America has increased in relative importance and even in absolute volume in some areas.

In 1936-38 the exports from Czechoslovakia to free world countries were about 65 percent manufactured goods (excluding machinery and vehicles). This proportion had dropped to 48 percent in 1948 and 39 percent in 1953. In volume, the 1948 export of manufactures was about half of its prewar level, and by 1953 no more than one-sixth. 1953 exports of machinery and transportation equipment were reduced to 60 percent of their prewar volume, mineral fuels (coal) had fallen to one-third, and foodstuffs (sugar, malt) to one-half. The only category which had shown any postwar increase in volume was chemicals, a small item of which Czechoslovakia is a net importer from the West.

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Table B-3c. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF BULGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Volume index, 1950 = 100)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Bulgarian Exports</b>							
Foodstuffs	2061	103	258	100	113	316	568
Beverages and tobacco	2026	458	400	100	153	16	53
Fats and oils	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crude materials	1114	243	129	100	171	300	500
Mineral fuels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals	150	--	--	100	130	70	110
Machinery and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufactures	300	25	60	100	120	140	640
Miscellaneous	179	215	156	100	47	9	6
Total	1132	212	209	100	104	134	258
<b>Bulgarian Imports</b>							
Foodstuffs	157	257	43	100	29	71	414
Beverages and tobacco	50	--	--	100	75	--	--
Fats and oils	130	100	--	100	--	300	1000
Crude materials	1085	146	185	100	39	431	539
Mineral fuels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals	377	54	73	100	50	104	162
Machinery and equipment	590	69	167	100	46	56	96
Manufactures	1562	199	310	100	67	143	476
Miscellaneous	249	81	116	100	29	5	5
Total	563	97	130	100	42	85	164

Table C-1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

		1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Czechoslovak Exports</b>									
1. <b>NATO Countries</b>									
Continental Europe	168.6	116.3	151.9	161.7	114.5	80.2	72.3	63.9	
United Kingdom	43.7	35.9	24.6	7.8	23.3	24.3	17.3	20.3	
United States	34.6	38.8	19.9	18.8	23.9	20.2	1.4	2.2	
Canada	—	2.6	4.3	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.4	2.5	
Sub-total	246.9	193.6	200.7	194.0	166.7	128.7	94.4	88.9	
2. <b>Non-NATO Countries</b>									
Europe	147.7	85.2	146.4	107.4	72.7	66.6	59.8	46.5	
Near East and Africa	5.5	13.2	35.6	38.4	33.8	42.9	35.9	28.0	
Far East	7.7	9.5	24.2	31.7	26.6	33.8	20.1	13.2	
Latin America	5.3	9.5	23.1	27.8	23.8	27.6	13.3	14.7	
Sub-total	166.2	117.4	229.3	205.3	156.9	170.9	129.1	102.4	
Unspecified	71.2	39.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Exports to the Free World	484.3	350.3	430.0	399.3	323.6	299.6	223.5	191.3	
<b>Czechoslovak Imports</b>									
1. <b>NATO Countries</b>									
Continental Europe	175.8	112.7	140.2	160.5	101.1	103.1	58.2	54.7	
United Kingdom	24.6	21.5	30.6	24.2	14.8	11.4	7.2	6.0	
United States	34.0	39.1	23.8	24.0	11.6	1.1	0.1	negl	
Canada	—	11.3	12.5	3.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	
Sub-total	234.4	174.6	207.1	212.0	129.7	116.2	65.9	60.8	
2. <b>Non-NATO Countries</b>									
Europe	78.0	57.1	130.2	86.8	72.2	81.0	51.6	27.5	
Near East and Africa	6.0	13.4	25.0	30.3	17.7	36.5	27.2	15.0	
Far East	15.8	32.8	22.3	19.2	25.5	41.4	25.4	30.1	
Latin America	7.3	14.7	31.5	21.9	21.5	19.4	13.1	11.4	
Sub-total	107.1	118.0	209.0	158.2	136.9	178.3	117.3	84.0	
Unspecified	106.9	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Imports from the Free World	448.4	324.6	416.1	370.2	266.6	294.5	183.2	144.8	

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Czech imports from the free world in 1936-38 were quite diversified. The total volume of imports in 1950 was down to about half of that in 1936-38, and by 1953 was no more than one-quarter. Raw materials was the largest group, and its relative importance has increased somewhat although the absolute volume has fallen to less than one-third the prewar level. Imported raw materials include textile fibers, hides, iron ore, and crude rubber. Imported manufactures declined to one-sixth their prewar volume and imports of machinery to one-quarter by 1953. Within the manufactures category, there was marked shift away from imports of consumer's goods and a concentration on imports of metal products. The only import category that showed any increase in volume over 1936-38 was that of foodstuffs in 1948 as a result of bad harvests in 1947, but these imports from the free world also declined through 1953.

Czechoslovakian trade with bloc countries has gradually replaced its trade with the West. Approximately 43 percent of Czechoslovakia's prewar exports to countries of the area now comprising the bloc was composed of manufactures. The next most important categories were crude materials and chemicals. Imports from the area were largely of foodstuffs, crude materials and manufactures; these commodity groups accounted for 67 percent of imports. Mineral fuels were also imported in significant quantities.

In the postwar years, manufactures have continued to be the major export items going to bloc countries. In this category, however, a shift from consumer goods to machinery and equipment has been evidenced; textiles and glassware no longer predominate. Czechoslovakia has maintained its role as an important supplier of capital goods, the bulk of which have been exported to the USSR. Deliveries of semi-finished steel products have also been of considerable importance.

Since World War II Czechoslovakia has relied heavily on other countries of the bloc area for supplies of foodstuffs, particularly grain. Greater dependence also has been placed on imports of Polish coal and Rumanian petroleum.

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Table C-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD.  
(Percent of Country Totals)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Czechoslovak Exports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	34.8	33.0	35.3	40.5	35.4	26.8	32.3	33.4
United Kingdom	9.0	10.2	5.7	2.0	7.2	8.1	7.7	10.6
United States	7.1	11.0	4.6	4.7	7.4	6.7	0.6	1.2
Canada	—	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3
Sub-total	50.9	55.0	46.6	48.6	51.5	42.9	42.1	46.5
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	30.5	24.3	34.0	26.9	22.5	22.2	26.8	24.3
Near East and Africa	1.1	3.8	8.3	9.6	10.4	14.3	16.1	14.6
Far East	1.6	2.7	5.6	7.9	8.2	11.3	9.0	6.9
Latin American	1.1	2.7	5.4	7.0	7.4	9.2	6.0	7.7
Sub-total	34.3	33.5	53.3	51.4	48.5	57.0	57.9	53.5
Unspecified	14.7	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Czechoslovak Imports</b>								
NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	39.2	34.7	33.7	43.4	37.9	35.0	31.7	37.8
United Kingdom	5.5	6.6	7.4	6.5	5.6	3.9	4.1	4.1
United States	7.6	12.0	5.7	6.5	4.4	0.4	0.1	negl.
Canada	—	0.4	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sub-total	52.3	53.7	49.8	57.3	48.7	39.5	35.9	42.0
Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	17.4	17.6	31.3	23.4	27.1	27.5	28.2	19.0
Near East and Africa	1.3	4.1	6.0	8.2	6.6	12.4	14.9	10.4
Far East	3.5	10.1	5.4	5.2	9.6	11.1	13.9	20.8
Latin America	1.6	4.5	7.6	5.9	8.1	6.6	7.2	7.9
Sub-total	23.8	36.3	50.3	42.7	51.4	60.5	64.2	58.1
Unspecified	23.8	9.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

negl. = negligible.

Table C-1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Czechoslovak Exports</b>								
1. NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	255.5	252.8	147.5	166.7	128.7	74.3	68.2	63.9
United Kingdom	66.2	78.0	23.9	8.0	26.2	22.5	16.3	20.3
United States	52.4	84.3	19.3	19.4	26.9	18.7	10.3	2.2
Canada	—	5.7	4.2	5.9	5.6	3.7	3.2	2.5
Sub-total	374.1	420.8	194.9	200.0	187.4	119.2	89.0	88.9
2. Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	223.8	185.2	142.1	110.7	81.7	61.7	56.4	46.5
Near East and Africa	8.3	28.7	34.6	39.6	38.0	39.7	33.9	28.0
Far East	11.7	20.7	23.5	32.7	29.9	31.3	19.0	13.2
Latin America	8.0	20.7	22.4	28.7	26.7	25.6	12.5	14.7
Sub-total	251.8	255.3	222.6	211.7	176.3	158.3	121.8	102.4
Unspecified	107.9	85.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	733.8	761.5	417.5	411.7	363.7	277.5	210.8	191.3
<b>Czechoslovak Imports</b>								
1. NATO Countries								
Continental Europe	266.4	245.0	136.1	165.5	113.6	95.5	54.9	54.7
United Kingdom	37.3	46.7	29.7	24.9	16.6	10.6	6.8	6.6
United States	51.5	85.0	23.1	24.7	13.0	1.0	0.1	negl.
Canada	—	2.8	12.1	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
Sub-total	355.2	379.5	201.0	218.5	145.7	107.7	62.2	60.8
2. Non-NATO Countries								
Europe	118.2	124.1	126.4	89.5	81.7	75.0	48.7	27.5
Near East and Africa	9.1	29.1	24.3	31.2	19.9	33.8	25.7	15.0
Far East	23.9	71.3	21.7	19.8	28.7	38.3	24.0	30.1
Latin America	11.1	32.0	30.6	22.6	24.2	18.0	12.4	11.4
Sub-total	162.3	256.5	203.0	163.1	154.5	165.1	110.8	84.0
Unspecified	162.0	69.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	679.5	705.6	404.0	381.6	300.2	272.8	173.0	144.8
negl. Negligible.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table C-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of Country Totals)

Czechoslovak Exports	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	34.8	33.0	35.3	40.5	35.4	26.8	32.3	33.4
United Kingdom	9.0	10.2	5.7	2.0	7.2	8.1	7.7	10.6
United States	7.1	11.0	4.6	4.7	7.4	6.7	0.6	1.2
Canada	-	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3
Sub-total	50.9	55.0	46.6	48.6	51.5	42.9	42.1	46.5
<u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	30.5	24.3	24.0	26.9	22.5	22.2	26.8	24.3
Near East and Africa	1.1	3.8	8.3	9.6	10.4	14.3	16.1	14.6
Far East	1.6	2.7	5.6	7.9	8.2	11.3	9.0	6.9
Latin American	1.1	2.7	5.4	7.0	7.4	9.2	6.0	7.7
Sub-total	34.3	33.5	53.3	51.4	48.5	57.0	57.9	53.5
Unspecified	14.7	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Czechoslovak Imports</u>								
<u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	39.2	34.7	33.7	43.4	37.9	35.0	31.7	37.8
United Kingdom	5.5	6.6	7.4	6.5	5.6	3.9	3.9	4.1
United States	7.6	12.0	5.7	6.5	4.4	0.4	0.1	negl.
Canada	-	0.4	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sub-total	52.3	53.7	49.8	57.3	48.7	39.5	35.9	42.0
<u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	17.4	17.6	31.3	23.4	27.1	27.5	28.2	19.0
Near East and Africa	1.3	4.1	6.0	8.2	6.6	12.4	14.9	10.4
Far East	3.5	10.1	5.4	5.2	9.6	14.1	13.9	20.8
Latin America	1.6	4.5	7.6	5.9	8.1	6.6	7.2	7.9
Sub-total	23.8	36.3	50.3	42.7	51.4	60.6	64.2	58.1
Unspecified	23.8	9.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

negl. = negligible.

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Table C-1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars.)

		1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Czechoslovak Exports</b>									
1. NATO Countries	Continental Europe	255.5	252.8	147.5	166.7	128.7	74.3	68.2	63.9
	United Kingdom	66.2	78.0	23.9	8.0	26.2	22.5	16.3	20.3
	United States	52.4	84.3	19.3	19.4	26.9	18.7	1.3	2.2
	Canada	—	5.7	4.2	5.9	5.6	3.7	3.2	2.5
	Sub-total	374.1	420.8	194.9	200.0	187.4	119.2	89.0	88.9
2. Non-NATO Countries	Europe	223.8	185.2	142.1	110.7	81.7	61.7	56.4	46.5
	Near East and Africa	8.3	28.7	34.6	39.6	38.0	39.7	33.9	28.0
	Far East	11.7	20.7	23.5	32.7	29.9	31.3	19.0	13.2
	Latin America	8.0	20.7	22.4	28.7	26.7	25.6	12.5	11.7
	Sub-total	251.8	255.3	222.6	211.7	176.3	158.3	121.8	102.4
	Unspecified	107.2	85.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Exports to the Free World	733.8	761.5	417.5	411.7	363.7	277.5	210.8	191.3
<b>B. Czechoslovak Imports</b>									
1. NATO Countries	Continental Europe	266.4	245.0	136.1	165.5	113.6	95.5	54.9	54.7
	United Kingdom	37.3	46.7	29.7	24.9	16.6	10.6	6.8	6.0
	United States	51.5	85.0	23.1	24.7	13.0	1.0	0.1	negl.
	Canada	—	2.8	12.1	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1
	Sub-total	355.2	379.5	201.0	218.5	145.7	107.7	62.2	60.8
2. Non-NATO Countries	Europe	118.2	124.1	126.4	89.5	81.7	75.0	48.7	27.5
	Near East and Africa	9.1	29.1	24.3	31.2	19.9	33.8	25.7	15.0
	Far East	23.9	71.3	21.7	19.8	28.7	38.3	24.0	30.1
	Latin America	11.1	32.0	30.6	22.6	24.2	18.0	12.4	11.4
	Sub-total	162.3	256.5	203.0	163.1	154.5	165.1	110.8	84.0
	Unspecified	162.0	69.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Imports from the Free World	679.5	705.6	404.0	381.6	300.2	272.8	173.0	144.8

negl. Negligible.

Table C-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Far East Areas			Sub-total	Sum Total	Alternative Totals <sup>a/</sup>
	Communist China	North Korea				
<u>1928</u>	—	n.a.	—	—	119.7	
Imports	—	n.a.	—	—	144.1	
Exports	—	n.a.	—	—	263.8	
Turnover	—	n.a.	—	—		
<u>1937</u>	Imports	2.5	n.a.	2.5	58.9	
Exports	6.0	n.a.	6.0	67.2		
Turnover	8.5	n.a.	8.5	126.1		
<u>1948</u>	Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	233.7	
Exports	1.6	n.a.	1.6	248.3		
Turnover	1.6	n.a.	1.6	482.0		
<u>1949</u>	Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	325.5	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	350.5		
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	676.0		
<u>1950</u>	Imports	16.0	n.a.	16.0	388.7	
Exports	5.0	n.a.	5.0	451.9		
Turnover	21.0	n.a.	21.0	840.6		
<u>1951</u>	Imports	62.5	n.a.	62.5	511.7	
Exports	40.0	n.a.	40.0	413.8		
Turnover	102.5	n.a.	102.5	925.5		
<u>1952c/</u>	Turnover	126.0	n.a.	126.0	1,297.0	
<u>1953c/</u>	Turnover	166.0	n.a.	166.0	1,523.0	
						1,455.0

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Table C-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE ELOC  
(In millions of current dollars)

	European Satellites					*	USSR
	Albania	Bulgaria	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Sub-total
<u>1928</u>			29.6	25.1	37.4	19.6	114.1
Imports	n.a.	2.3	36.1	43.5	25.2	25.8	5.6
Exports	n.a.	5.3	65.7	68.6	62.6	45.4	8.3
Turnover	n.a.	7.6					13.9
<u>1937</u>							
Imports	n.a.	3.3	12.5	7.9	9.6	18.6	51.9
Exports	n.a.	3.0	16.3	7.9	7.9	22.8	57.9
Turnover	n.a.	6.3	28.8	15.8	17.5	41.4	109.8
<u>1948</u>							
Imports	b/	11.9	10.7	20.7	43.2	29.4	115.9
Exports	b/	15.5	11.9	22.2	53.2	23.8	126.6
Turnover	b/	27.4	22.6	42.9	96.4	53.2	242.5
<u>1949</u>							
Imports	n.a.	10.9	15.0	34.5	45.0	37.5	142.9
Exports	n.a.	10.4	20.0	37.1	48.0	37.5	153.0
Turnover	n.a.	21.3	35.0	71.6	93.0	75.0	295.9
<u>1950</u>							
Imports	n.a.	15.0	30.5	35.0	58.2	42.0	180.7
Exports	n.a.	16.0	42.0	35.0	87.9	40.0	222.9
Turnover	n.a.	33.0	72.5	70.0	146.1	82.0	403.6
<u>1951</u>							
Imports	n.a.	21.3	60.4	n.a.	87.5	n.a.	169.2
Exports	n.a.	16.3	33.0	n.a.	84.5	n.a.	133.8
Turnover	n.a.	37.6	93.4	n.a.	172.0	n.a.	303.0
<u>1952 c/</u>							
Turnover	n.a.	41.0	100.0	137.0	186.0	78.0	542.0
<u>1953 c/</u>							
Turnover	n.a.	59.0	120.0	137.0	219.0	138.0	673.0
							684.0

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Table C-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Czechoslovak Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	23.2	16.6	25.5	45.4	49.7	46.8	31.0
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	0.8	0.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
Crude materials	18.2	29.5	18.0	14.0	26.2	26.2	26.6
Mineral fuels	17.4	32.3	29.3	19.8	16.2	15.0	11.1
Chemicals	2.2	7.4	7.5	6.8	7.4	5.1	6.3
Machinery and equipment	20.5	56.0	63.4	38.9	27.7	24.2	27.5
Manufactures	201.3	207.5	171.8	119.6	84.7	59.4	67.7
Miscellaneous	27.0	79.1	72.6	47.7	72.2	15.0	4.3
Total	314.8	429.3	390.1	296.1	287.7	192.1	175.0
<u>Czechoslovak Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	24.3	67.6	22.2	16.0	20.4	13.3	26.3
Beverages and tobacco	8.7	15.2	8.4	4.6	5.5	0.5	2.9
Fats and oils	14.9	18.0	12.7	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.0
Crude materials	88.3	93.0	112.1	89.6	121.1	75.0	59.0
Mineral fuels	13.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.6
Chemicals	18.4	30.6	30.9	19.6	24.4	13.7	10.0
Machinery and equipment	24.6	48.9	47.0	42.3	42.0	28.5	17.5
Manufactures	52.0	74.5	75.3	61.0	34.6	35.4	18.4
Miscellaneous	42.2	60.8	47.5	21.2	41.5	3.7	4.0
Total	287.2	409.6	357.1	256.8	293.9	172.7	140.7

n.a. Not available.

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Table C-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CZ CHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
(In millions of current dollars)

- a. These are alternative trade turnover figures, based on official statements of total Czechoslovak trade, rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.
  - b. Less than \$100,000.
  - c. No breakdown, by exports and imports, as Czechoslovak trade turnover with bloc countries is available for 1952 and 1953.
- n.a. - not available.

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Table C-3c. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Volume index, 1950 = 100)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Czechoslovak Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	120	32	52	100	90	87	61
Beverages and tobacco	--	24	12	100	82	10	10
Fats and oils	--	9	91	100	64	9	18
Crude materials	252	182	119	100	155	157	169
Mineral fuels	170	141	138	100	68	64	50
Chemicals	63	95	101	100	91	63	83
Machinery and equipment	102	125	150	100	59	52	63
Manufactures	326	150	132	100	58	42	50
Miscellaneous	110	143	146	100	125	27	18
Total	206	125	121	100	80	55	53
<u>Czechoslovak Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	293	364	127	100	105	69	146
Beverages and tobacco	364	285	167	100	98	10	56
Fats and oils	1,706	921	690	100	163	126	105
Crude materials	191	89	115	100	111	70	59
Mineral fuels	3,333	111	111	100	100	11	68
Chemicals	182	135	145	100	103	59	46
Machinery and equipment	113	100	102	100	82	57	39
Manufactures	165	106	113	100	47	49	27
Miscellaneous	385	248	206	100	161	15	17
Total	217	137	127	100	94	57	49

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- 51 -Table C-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Czechoslovak Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	9.0	3.9	6.5	15.4	17.3	24.4	17.7
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.2
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Crude materials	5.8	6.9	4.6	4.7	9.1	13.7	15.2
Mineral fuels	5.5	7.5	7.6	6.7	5.6	7.7	6.3
Chemicals	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.4
Machinery and equipment	6.5	13.1	16.3	13.1	9.6	12.6	15.8
Manufactures	63.9	48.3	44.0	40.4	29.4	30.9	38.8
Miscellaneous	8.6	18.4	18.6	16.1	25.1	7.7	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Czechoslovak Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	8.5	16.6	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.7	18.7
Beverages and tobacco	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.9	0.3	2.1
Fats and oils	5.2	4.4	3.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.4
Crude materials	30.7	22.9	31.4	35.2	41.5	43.4	41.9
Mineral fuels	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Chemicals	6.4	7.6	8.7	7.7	8.4	7.9	7.1
Machinery and equipment	8.6	11.2	13.2	15.5	14.4	16.5	12.5
Manufactures	18.1	18.7	21.1	24.3	11.9	20.5	13.1
Miscellaneous	14.7	15.0	13.3	8.3	13.6	2.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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n.a. Not available.

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partners in the bloc. West Germany has been the only free world trade partner of comparable importance to the bloc countries, but its relative importance has decreased. In 1948 West Germany was East Germany's largest trading partner; in 1949-50 West Germany was exceeded by the USSR, and in 1951-52 by the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia; but in 1953 West Germany and Czechoslovakia were of comparable importance.

Trade with the free world was increasing from 1948 to 1950, declined in 1951, and continued to increase thereafter. The increasing trend in intra-bloc trade is typical of all the satellites, but East Germany is the only satellite which shows such consistent increases in trade with the free world. The explanation is that restoration of the East German economy from the destruction of war and the severe burden of reparations, terminated only in 1954, was greatly retarded in comparison with other Eastern European countries. The total level of trade is very much below prewar.

The area now known as East Germany was heavily industrialized before the war. Its major exports consisted of agricultural products and some manufactured goods, mainly light industrial goods (optics, textiles and printing machinery). Imports were mainly products of basic and heavy industry, manufactured goods and some specialized agricultural commodities.

In the postwar period East Germany has been a major source of industrial and heavy equipment for the bloc, in addition to providing fuels and raw materials. As a result of intensified exports of industrial goods, East Germany now ranks as the largest supplier of capital goods to other countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The major shift in commodity composition of trade has been the growing dependence on imports of foodstuffs. Formerly, items in the category were important exports. Reliance is also great on imports from other bloc nations of fuels and metallic ores, mainly bauxite, antimony and zinc.

East German exports to the free world in 1952 and 1953 were principally industrial products. Chemicals, machinery, and other manufactures accounted for two-thirds of the total. Imports consisted of about one third foodstuffs and one-quarter manufacturers; 12.5 percent was raw materials, and another 12 percent were chemicals. Since data for only two years are available, changes in the composition of trade cannot be described.

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APPENDIX D

East Germany

East Germany's trade presents a special problem for analysis, partly because of its postwar separation from the rest of Germany and partly because postwar trade data are highly unreliable, more so than for other satellites. East Germany's status as an occupied territory, which led to Soviet ownership of extensive industrial properties and removal of others and to extensive deliveries of goods to the USSR as reparations and as payment for military costs, also created a special situation which affected the area's trading potential.

A rough estimate of trade between the territories now constituting East Germany and West Germany in 1936, based on an ECE survey of the resources of the two areas, indicates a value of \$2,800 million. Postwar trade between the two zones of Germany reached \$200 million only in 1953, and thus remained well below 10 percent of its prewar value throughout the period under discussion. The East German share of Germany's foreign trade in 1937 was also estimated on the basis of resources of the two territories, and amounted to \$1,070.6 million. No attempt was made to break down this figure by geographical distribution or commodity composition, except to designate a portion of the value of imports and exports as being trade with what are now bloc countries (using the same proportions as in total German trade).

Postwar trade data for East Germany, particularly for the years before 1952, are not very reliable. The various available estimates of intra-bloc trade are more divergent than similar estimates for other bloc countries. Trade with free world countries has been somewhat erratically reported by the latter, many of which did not distinguish their trade with different parts of Germany; a number of countries reported trade with East Germany separately for the first time in 1950-52. Reporting of interzonal German trade has presented its own problems. As a result, the figures presented here for East German-free world trade are incomplete, and official West German sources have produced somewhat higher estimates for the total values but without supplying breakdowns by country or commodity. The latter were rejected in favor of US Department of Commerce figures from which country and commodity detail could be obtained, though only for 1952-53 in the case of commodities.

On the basis of this information it appears that at least 70 percent of East Germany's trade has been with bloc countries since 1948, with the USSR accounting for about half of this bloc total. Poland and Czechoslovakia have consistently been the second and third largest trade

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Table D-1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars)

		1928a/	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. East German Exports</b>									
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>									
Continental Europe	n.a.	3,130.4b/	70.9	92.9	136.0	60.3	69.8	106.7	3.1
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	7.3	5.2	5.9
United States	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	5.9
Canada	n.a.	n.a. <sup>c/</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.9
Sub-total	n.a.	3,130.4b/	70.9	92.9	136.0	60.3	69.8	106.7	3.1
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>									
Europe	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	23.2	22.4	33.1	33.0	34.8	0.4
Near East and Africa	n.a.	n.a.	negl	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	6.8
Far East	n.a.	n.a.	—	0.5	3.5	2.0	2.3	—	—
Latin America	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	23.7	26.0	35.2	36.4	42.0	—
Unspecified	n.a.	927.6c/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	n.a.	4,058.0	90.7	116.6	152.0	102.8	118.0	158.6	—
<b>B. East German Imports</b>									
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>									
Continental Europe	n.a.	2,956.5b/	78.0	95.4	119.8	73.9	83.3	122.1	2.0
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	1.7	0.7	1.2	—
United States	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	n.a.	2,956.5b/	78.0	95.4	119.8	75.6	84.8	125.3	—
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>									
Europe	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	8.4	14.2	22.7	32.4	38.1	3.4
Near East and Africa	n.a.	n.a.	negl	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Far East	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Latin America	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	8.4	14.4	22.8	33.3	42.2	—
Unspecified	n.a.	1,058.3c/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	n.a.	4,011.8	83.4	103.8	134.2	98.4	118.1	167.5	—

- a. No estimate available.
- b. Trade with West Germany only.
- c. Estimated East German share in total German trade with free world countries.
- n.a. Not available.
- negl Negligible.

Table D-1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

		1928 <sup>a/</sup>	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. East German Exports</b>									
1. NATO Countries	Continental Europe	n.a.	1,440.0 <sup>b/</sup>	73.0	90.1	121.0	65.1	74.0	106.7
	United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	7.9	5.5	3.1
	United States	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	6.5	5.9
	Canada	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.9
	Sub-total	n.a.	1,440.0 <sup>b/</sup>	73.0	90.1	121.0	73.0	86.5	116.6
2. Non-NATO Countries	Europe	n.a.	n.a.	20.4	22.5	19.9	35.8	35.0	34.8
	Near East and Africa	n.a.	n.a.	negl.	—	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4
	Far East	n.a.	n.a.	—	0.5	3.1	2.2	2.4	6.8
	Latin America	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	n.a.	n.a.	20.4	23.0	23.1	38.1	38.6	42.0
	Unspecified	n.a.	426.8 <sup>c/</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Exports to the Free World	n.a.	1,866.8 <sup>c/</sup>	93.4	113.1	144.1	111.1	125.1	158.6
<b>B. East German Imports</b>									
1. NATO Countries	Continental Europe	n.a.	1,360.0 <sup>b/</sup>	80.3	92.5	106.6	79.8	88.3	122.1
	United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	0.8	2.0
	United States	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.2
	Canada	n.a.	1,360.0 <sup>b/</sup>	80.3	92.5	106.6	81.6	89.8	125.3
	Sub-total	n.a.	n.a.	negl.	8.1	12.6	24.5	34.3	38.1
2. Non-NATO Countries	Europe	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.4
	Near East and Africa	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.7
	Far East	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Latin America	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-total	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	8.1	12.8	24.6	35.2	42.2
	Unspecified	n.a.	486.8 <sup>c/</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Imports from the Free World	n.a.	1,846.8	85.9	100.6	119.4	106.2	125.0	167.5

a. No estimate available.

b. Trade with West Germany only.

c. Estimated East German share in total German trade with free world countries.

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

Table D-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EAST-GERMAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC  
(In millions of current dollars)

	European Satellites							
	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Sub-total	USSR
<u>1928</u>								
Imports	n a	3.3	33.3	4.5	23.4	11.7	76.2	23.5
Exports	n a	2.3	32.5	7.7	25.0	8.7	76.2	20.2
Turnover	n a	5.6	65.8	12.2	48.4	20.4	152.4	43.7
<u>1937</u>								
Imports	n a	7.5	14.8	11.9	8.4	18.8	61.4	6.8
Exports	n a	5.8	12.7	9.3	8.4	10.9	47.1	9.9
Turnover	n a	13.3	27.5	21.2	16.8	29.7	108.5	16.7
<u>1948</u>								
Imports	n a	0.5	11.9	0.5	33.9	n a	46.8	38.0
Exports	n a	0.2	10.7	1.5	33.9	0.1	46.4	54.5
Turnover	n a	0.7	22.6	2.0	67.8	0.1	93.2	92.5
<u>1949</u>								
Imports	n a	3.0	20.0	5.0	28.0	2.0	58.0	104.8
Exports	n a	3.0	15.0	2.0	46.0	1.0	67.0	104.8
Turnover	n a	6.0	35.0	7.0	74.0	3.0	125.0	209.6
<u>1950</u>								
Imports	n a	6.0	42.0	24.6	88.1	3.6	164.3	162.4
Exports	n a	6.0	30.5	8.0	78.9	2.5	125.9	164.4
Turnover	n a	12.0	72.5	32.6	167.0	6.1	290.2	326.8
<u>1951</u>								
Imports	n a	11.8	33.0	14.5	89.0	8.4	156.7	270.0
Exports	n a	9.3	60.4	23.5	135.6	12.0	242.4	330.0
Turnover	n a	21.1	93.4	38.0	224.6	20.4	399.1	600.0
<u>1952b/</u>								
Turnover	3.0	20.0	100.0	60.0	205.0	30.0	418.0	715.0
Turnover	4.0	40.0	120.0	75.0	230.0	50.0	519.0	915.0

Table D-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

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	1928a/ 1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. East German Exports</b>							
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>							
Continenal Europe	n a	77.1 b/	78.2	79.7	84.0	58.7	59.2
United Kingdom	n a	n a	n a	—	—	7.1	4.4
United States	n a	n a	n a	—	—	5.2	2.0
Canada	n a	n a	n a	—	—	0.4	3.7
Sub-total	n a	77.1 b/	78.2	79.7	84.0	65.8	73.6
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>							
Europe	n a	n a	21.6	19.9	13.8	32.2	28.0
Near East and Africa	n a	n a	negl	—	0.1	0.9	0.3
Far East	n a	n a	—	0.4	2.2	1.9	1.9
Latin America	n a	n a	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	n a	n a	21.8	20.3	16.0	34.2	26.5
Unspecified	n a	22.9 c/	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	n a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. East German Imports</b>							
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>							
Continenal Europe	n a	73.6 b/	93.5	91.9	89.3	75.1	72.9
United Kingdom	n a	n a	—	—	—	1.7	1.0
United States	n a	n a	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Canada	n a	n a	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Sub-total	n a	73.6 b/	93.5	91.9	89.3	76.8	71.7
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>							
Europe	n a	n a	6.5	8.1	10.6	23.1	27.4
Near East and Africa	n a	n a	negl	—	—	—	2.0
Far East	n a	n a	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Latin America	n a	n a	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	n a	n a	6.5	8.1	10.7	23.2	28.2
Unspecified	n a	26.4 c/	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	n a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> No estimates available. <sup>b/</sup> Trade with West Germany only. <sup>c/</sup> Not available. negl. Negligible.  
<sup>e/</sup> Estimated East German share in total trade with free world countries.

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Table D-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD<sup>a</sup>  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	1952	1953
<u>East German Exports</u>		
Foodstuffs	9.6	3.2
Beverages and tobacco	negl	negl
Fats and oils	0.3	0.2
Crude materials	9.9	15.3
Mineral fuels	15.7	33.8
Chemicals	30.4	31.3
Machinery and equipment	15.4	31.4
Manufactures	26.9	23.1
Miscellaneous	<u>7.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>
Total	115.2	159.3
<u>East German Imports</u>		
Foodstuffs	43.3	52.9
Beverages and tobacco	1.9	4.0
Fats and oils	1.9	2.2
Crude materials	14.8	21.2
Mineral fuels	0.1	3.1
Chemicals	13.4	20.0
Machinery and equipment	2.1	6.7
Manufactures	33.9	45.9
Miscellaneous	<u>14.2</u>	<u>12.1</u>
Total	125.6	168.1
<u>Total East German Trade</u>	240.8	327.4

a. Comprehensive data on the commodity composition of East German trade with free world countries are available only for 1952 and 1953. No volume index, with 1950 = 100, could be constructed, as in the case of the other European satellites (except Albania).

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Table D-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Far East Area U.S.S.R.	North Korea	Sub-total	Sum Totals	Alternative Totals a/
<u>1928</u>				20.5	120.2
Imports	20.5	n.a.		8.5	104.9
Exports	8.5	n.a.		29.0	225.1
Turnover	29.0	n.a.			
<u>1937</u>					
Imports	16.6	n.a.		16.6	84.8
Exports	15.2	n.a.		15.2	72.2
Turnover	31.8	n.a.		31.8	157.0
<u>1948</u>					
Imports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	84.8
Exports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	100.9
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	185.7
<u>1949</u>					
Imports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	162.8
Exports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	171.8
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	334.6
<u>1950</u>					
Imports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	326.7
Exports	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	290.3
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	617.0
<u>1951</u>					
Imports	16.4	n.a.	16.4	443.1	
Exports	15.9	n.a.	15.9	588.3	
Turnover	32.3	n.a.	32.3	1,031.4	928.6
<u>1952 b/</u>					
Turnover	65.0	1.0	66.0	1,199.0	1,205.0
<u>1953 b/</u>					
Turnover	115.0	5.0	120.0	1,554.0	1,550.0

n.a. Not available  
 a/ These are alternative trade turnover figures based on official statements of total East German trade, rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.

b/ No breakdown, by exports and imports, of East German trade turnover with bloc countries is available for 1952 and 1953.

Table D-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF EAST GERMAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

	1952	1953
<u>East German Exports</u>		
Foodstuffs	8.3	2.0
Beverages and tobacco	negl	negl
Fats and oils	0.3	0.1
Crude materials	8.6	9.6
Mineral fuels	13.6	21.2
Chemicals	26.4	19.6
Machinery and equipment	13.4	19.7
Manufactures	23.4	14.5
Miscellaneous	<u>6.1</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0
<u>East German Imports</u>		
Foodstuffs	34.5	31.5
Beverages and tobacco	1.5	2.4
Fats and oils	1.5	1.3
Crude materials	11.8	12.6
Mineral fuels	0.1	1.8
Chemicals	10.7	11.9
Machinery and equipment	1.7	4.0
Manufactures	27.0	27.3
Miscellaneous	<u>11.3</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0

negl. Negligible.

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APPENDIX E

Hungary

Total Hungarian trade in 1948 was less than half its prewar (1937) volume; like Rumania, Hungary was burdened with reparations payments to the USSR which absorbed potential export products. In 1950-52 it was about at the prewar level, and in 1953 about one-third larger than in 1937. This was a result of growth in trade with the bloc; trade with the free world never recovered to even half its prewar volume except in one year, 1949, and by 1953 it had declined to one-quarter. The drop in exports was more marked than that in imports.

In postwar trade, the USSR occupied first place with roughly 40 percent of Hungary's trade with the bloc; this percentage has shown a tendency to decrease. Czechoslovakia was the second largest trade partner throughout, while Poland and later East Germany were third. Trade with Communist China was apparently of importance only in 1952 and 1953.

In 1937 Hungary's trade with the free world was over 80 percent with Western Europe; the leading trade partners with about equal value of trade, were Austria and Germany. Postwar trade was not quite so concentrated in Europe; among the non-European areas, trade with the US was relatively more important in 1948 than in 1937, but declined thereafter; trade with Latin America grew, relatively and absolutely, but has been decreasing since reaching a peak in 1950; trade with the Near East has been increasing, relatively and absolutely, since 1950.

Prewar exports from Hungary to the free world were over 50 percent foodstuffs; wheat represented 17 percent of the total exports, and other grains another 6 percent. The remaining exports were a mixture of raw materials and manufactures; electrical machinery and railroad equipment, although not a large fraction of total exports, were the Hungarian specialties among Eastern Europe's industrial exports. Prewar imports from free world sources included 37 percent raw materials (textile fibers, metal ores and scrap, lumber, hides), 20 percent machinery, and 18 percent manufactures (mostly consumers' goods). Imported foodstuffs were only 6 percent of the total, and other categories were still smaller.

The composition of postwar exports to the free world shows a distinctly lower level of food exports, relatively and absolutely due in large part to decreased availability of grain surpluses. Manufactures is the only category showing a corresponding increase in its share of the total, reaching 38 percent in 1953, but its absolute volume, like that of all other commodity groups, including machinery and transportation equipment, never regained the 1936-38 level. The composition of postwar imports from the free world reveals little change among the major

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categories as compared to their relative shares in 1936-38. There is, however, a tendency for manufactured consumers' goods to be displaced by metal manufactures. Food imports declined through 1951, then began to rise, and this trend may continue in the future judging from incomplete data for 1954 and 1955.

Hungarian manufactures in the prewar years accounted for about 33 percent of the value of total exports to the areas now known as the Sino-Soviet bloc. The second largest category exported was foodstuffs. Crude materials and machinery and equipment comprised the bulk of the remainder. Approximately 50 percent of total imports was made up of crude materials. More than 25 percent of the remaining imports was mineral fuels.

Hungary's major export category to bloc countries since the war has been manufactures, of which a substantial part was shipped to the USSR. Currently, a number of barges are being produced for shipment to the USSR. Buses have been a major item shipped to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and China. The Sino-Soviet bloc as a whole has relied heavily on Hungarian exports of aluminum and bauxite. Other commodities shipped to the bloc include meat, poultry and textiles.

Hungary, a major exporter of grain in prewar years, has become in certain postwar years a net importer. Emphasis has remained, however, on the importation of crude materials. The major portion of domestic requirement of iron ore, fluorspar, mercury, magnesium, copper, lead and zinc has been imported from countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

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Table E-1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

	<u>A. HUNGARIAN EXPORTS</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
1.	<u>MATO Countries</u>								
	Continental Europe	26.5	63.1	24.7	61.2	52.8	43.1	39.6	29.1
	United Kingdom	4.0	12.4	23.3	25.0	1.0	negl.	0.1	0.1
	United States	1.0	5.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.5
	Canada			0.1	0.1	negl.	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Sub-total	<u>31.5</u>	<u>80.6</u>	<u>49.5</u>	<u>87.9</u>	<u>55.5</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>42.5</u>	<u>30.9</u>
2.	<u>Non-MATO Countries</u>								
	Europe	63.9	43.0	35.9	43.9	25.3	22.6	18.8	13.5
	Near East and Africa	—	3.3	6.1	9.3	8.5	12.1	8.6	10.2
	Far East	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.9	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.8
	Latin America			0.8	1.9	4.4	9.7	5.7	3.6
	Sub-total	<u>64.4</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>41.5</u>	<u>49.8</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>31.1</u>
	Unspecified								
	Total Exports to the Free World	<u>100.1</u>	<u>146.3</u>	<u>93.3</u>	<u>145.9</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>62.0</u>
B.	<u>HUNGARIAN IMPORTS</u>								
1.	<u>MATCC Countries</u>								
	Continental Europe	54.0	47.2	22.1	53.2	64.5	52.4	46.4	50.9
	United Kingdom	6.2	7.4	10.6	18.2	5.7	4.2	2.5	3.7
	United States	7.5	6.3	8.8	5.8	3.9	0.7	0.1	negl.
	Canada			0.9	0.1	0.1	negl.	0.1	negl.
	Sub-total	<u>67.7</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>77.3</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>57.3</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>54.6</u>
2.	<u>Non-MATCC Countries</u>								
	Europe	53.3	40.3	49.2	40.0	28.2	22.5	21.5	17.4
	Near East and Africa	—	1.9	5.5	6.7	4.7	7.5	10.0	9.4
	Far East	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.1
	Latin America			1.3	1.2	9.6	16.8	9.7	2.8
	Sub-total	<u>56.5</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>57.5</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>31.7</u>
	Unspecified								
	Total Imports from the Free World	<u>126.2</u>	<u>114.4</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>135.4</u>	<u>125.4</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>87.6</u>	<u>86.3</u>
	Negl.								

Negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

Table E-1b.

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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Hungarian Exports</b>								
<b>I. NATO Countries</b>								
Continental Europe								
United Kingdom	40.2	137.2	24.0	63.1	59.3	39.9	37.4	29.1
United States	6.1	27.0	22.6	25.8	1.1	negl	0.1	0.1
Canada	1.5	11.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.5
Sub-total	—	—	0.1	0.1	negl	0.1	0.3	0.2
Non-NATO Countries	47.8	175.3	48.1	90.6	62.3	42.3	40.2	30.9
Europe	96.8	93.5	34.9	45.3	28.4	20.9	17.7	13.5
Near East and Africa	—	7.2	5.9	9.6	9.6	11.2	8.1	10.2
Far East	0.8	1.7	1.0	3.0	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.8
Latin America	—	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.9	9.0	5.4	3.6
Sub-total	97.6	105.2	42.6	59.9	46.6	46.1	34.6	31.1
Unspecified	6.4	37.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	151.8	318.1	90.7	150.5	108.9	88.4	74.8	62.0
<b>B. Hungarian Imports</b>								
<b>I. NATO Countries</b>								
Continental Europe								
United Kingdom	81.8	102.6	21.5	54.8	72.5	48.5	43.8	50.9
United States	9.4	16.1	10.3	18.8	6.4	3.9	2.4	3.7
Canada	11.4	13.7	8.5	6.0	4.4	0.6	0.1	negl
Sub-total	—	—	0.9	0.1	0.1	negl	0.1	negl
Non-NATO Countries	102.6	132.4	41.2	83.4	53.0	53.0	54.6	54.6
Europe	80.8	87.6	47.8	41.2	31.7	20.8	20.3	17.4
Near East and Africa	—	4.1	5.3	6.9	5.3	6.9	9.4	9.4
Far East	4.8	5.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.9	2.1
Latin America	—	2.8	1.2	9.9	18.9	9.0	4.7	2.8
Sub-total	85.6	100.2	55.9	59.9	57.6	37.4	36.3	31.7
Total Imports from the Free World	191.2	218.7	97.1	139.6	141.0	90.4	82.7	86.3
negl. Negligible								

Table E-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country total)

	<u>1928</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Hungarian Exports</u>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
1. Continental Europe	26.5	42.8	26.7	41.9	54.5	45.1	50.0	46.9
United Kingdom	4.0	8.4	25.2	17.1	1.0	negl	0.2	0.2
United States	1.0	3.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.4
Canada	—	—	0.1	0.1	negl	0.1	0.4	0.3
Sub-total	31.5	54.7	53.6	60.2	57.2	47.8	53.7	49.8
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	63.8	29.2	38.9	30.1	26.1	23.6	23.7	21.8
Near East and Africa	—	2.2	6.6	6.4	8.8	12.7	10.8	16.5
Far East	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.0	3.4	5.7	4.5	6.1
Latin America	—	—	0.9	1.3	4.5	10.2	7.2	5.8
Sub-total	64.3	32.8	32.8	39.8	42.8	52.2	46.2	50.2
Unspecified	4.2	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Hungarian Imports</u>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
1. Continental Europe	42.8	41.3	22.1	39.3	51.4	53.7	53.0	49.0
United Kingdom	4.9	6.5	10.6	13.5	4.5	14.3	2.9	4.3
United States	6.0	5.5	8.8	4.3	3.1	0.7	0.1	negl
Canada	—	—	0.9	0.1	0.1	negl	0.1	negl
Sub-total	53.7	53.3	42.4	57.2	59.1	58.7	56.1	63.3
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	42.3	35.2	49.2	29.5	22.5	23.0	24.5	20.2
Near East and Africa	—	1.6	5.5	4.9	3.8	7.6	11.4	10.9
Far East	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.4
Latin America	—	—	1.1	7.1	13.4	10.0	5.7	3.2
Sub-total	44.8	40.2	57.5	42.9	40.9	41.4	43.9	36.7
Unspecified	1.6	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports From Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
negl. Negligible.								

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**Table E-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC**  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	European Satellites	East Germany	Poland	Rumania	Sub-Total	USSR
<b>1928</b>									
Imports	n.a.	1.5	47.3	8.5	8.2	16.2	81.7	--	--
Exports	n.a.	1.2	25.4	4.3	4.5	7.7	43.1	--	--
Turnover	n.a.	2.7	72.7	12.8	12.7	23.9	124.8	--	--
<b>1937</b>									
Imports	n.a.	0.6	7.9	9.3	--	10.1	27.9	--	--
Exports	n.a.	0.9	7.9	11.9	--	6.1	26.8	--	--
Turnover	n.a.	1.5	15.8	21.2	--	16.2	54.7	--	--
<b>1948</b>									
Imports	0.0	1.6	22.2	1.5	4.6	4.3	34.2	24.6	67
Exports	0.4	1.7	20.7	0.5	4.0	2.3	29.6	28.2	52.8
Turnover	0.4	3.3	42.9	2.0	8.6	6.6	63.8	52.8	
<b>1949</b>									
Imports	n.a.	8.5	37.1	2.0	7.0	13.0	67.6	50.8	
Exports	n.a.	8.5	34.5	5.0	7.0	13.0	68.0	55.2	
Turnover	n.a.	17.0	71.6	7.0	14.0	26.0	135.6	106.0	
<b>1950</b>									
Imports	n.a.	10.0	35.0	8.0	26.0	15.0	94.0	58.7	
Exports	n.a.	10.0	35.0	24.6	24.8	15.0	109.4	71.2	
Turnover	n.a.	20.0	70.0	32.6	50.8	30.0	203.4	129.9	
<b>1951</b>									
Turnover	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	23.5	30.9	n.a.	59.5	111.2	
Imports	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	14.5	28.0	n.a.	47.9	117.1	
Turnover	n.a.	10.5	n.a.	38.0	58.9	n.a.	107.4	228.3	
<b>1952</b>									
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	137.0	60.0	n.a.	n.a.	197.0	254.0	
<b>1953</b>									
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	137.0	75.0	33.0	n.a.	245.0	319.0	

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Table E-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Communist China	Far East Area	North Korea	Sub-total	Sum Total	Alternative Total a/
1928	—	n.a.	—	—	81.7	
Imports	—	n.a.	—	—	43.1	
Exports	—	n.a.	—	—	124.8	
Turnover	—	n.a.	—	—	27.9	
1937	—	n.a.	—	—	26.8	
Imports	—	n.a.	—	—	54.7	
Exports	—	n.a.	—	—		
Turnover	—	n.a.	—	—		
1948	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.8	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.8	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	116.6	
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	118.4	
1949	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	123.2	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	241.6	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	152.7	
1950	b/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	180.6	
Imports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	b/	333.3	
Exports	b/	n.a.	n.a.	b/		
Turnover	b/	n.a.	n.a.	b/		
1951	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	170.7	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	165.0	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	335.7	
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
1952 c/	16.0	n.a.	16.0	n.a.	167.0	
Turnover	c/	n.a.	c/	n.a.		
1953 c/	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	564.0	
Turnover	c/	n.a.	c/	n.a.	745.0	

- a. These are alternative trade turnover figures based on official statements of total Hungarian trade, rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.
- b. Less than \$100,000.
- c. No breakdown, by exports and imports, of Hungarian trade turnover with bloc countries, is available for 1952 and 1953.

Table E-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Hungarian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	75.7	30.6	60.4	44.4	31.7	31.9	14.6
Beverages and tobacco	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.8
Fats and oils	3.7	2.7	1.2	5.4	5.4	3.4	3.0
Crude materials	13.2	5.8	12.4	5.0	7.3	6.5	5.7
Mineral fuels	0.9	5.5	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.0
Machinery and equipment	11.7	6.8	9.3	2.4	3.1	3.4	7.7
Manufactures	13.8	21.4	15.7	10.1	11.0	15.5	21.9
Miscellaneous	17.4	18.3	36.5	17.8	22.6	3.2	1.4
Total Exports	142.3	93.2	140.0	88.5	87.3	67.6	57.3
<u>Hungarian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	6.8	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	7.6
Beverages and tobacco	0.9	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.8
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.0	0.5
Crude materials	39.2	29.0	26.8	28.5	30.3	28.0	33.3
Mineral fuels	3.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	negl	negl	1.3
Chemicals	n.a.	8.4	10.9	11.0	6.1	5.9	6.5
Machinery and equipment	21.6	10.0	26.9	27.3	16.8	14.6	11.2
Manufactures	19.4	18.7	28.5	33.1	19.9	26.6	20.6
Miscellaneous	15.1	22.2	30.4	15.3	21.1	1.8	1.7
Total Imports	106.0	98.7	129.6	117.3	97.1	80.5	84.5

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Table E-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
 (Percent of country totals)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Hungarian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	53.3	32.8	43.1	50.2	36.3	47.2	25.5
Beverages and tobacco	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.4
Fats and oils	2.6	2.9	8.9	6.1	6.2	5.0	5.2
Crude materials	9.3	6.2	8.9	5.6	8.4	9.6	9.9
Mineral fuels	0.6	5.9	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.4
Chemicals	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.6	3.5
Machinery and equipment	8.2	7.3	6.6	2.7	3.6	5.0	13.4
Manufactures	9.7	23.0	11.2	11.4	12.6	22.9	38.2
Miscellaneous	12.2	19.6	26.0	20.2	25.8	4.8	2.5
Total Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Hungarian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	6.4	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	9.0
Beverages and tobacco	0.8	4.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.6	2.1
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.6
Crude materials	37.0	29.4	20.7	24.3	31.2	34.8	39.4
Mineral fuels	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	negl	negl	1.5
Chemicals	n.a.	8.5	8.4	9.4	6.3	7.3	7.7
Machinery and equipment	20.4	10.1	20.7	23.3	17.3	18.1	13.3
Manufactures	18.3	18.9	22.0	28.2	20.4	33.1	24.4
Miscellaneous	14.3	22.6	23.5	13.0	21.7	2.3	2.0
Total Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible.

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Table E-3c. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF HUNGARIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Volume index, 1950 = 100)

	Average	1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Hungarian Exports</u>								
Foodstuffs	330	60	125	100	59	60	29	
Beverages and tobacco	475	92	67	100	183	83	67	
Fats and oils	131	43	20	100	82	53	49	
Crude materials	513	100	229	100	121	109	102	
Mineral fuels	286	757	329	100	157	29	29	
Chemicals	379	53	79	100	126	121	105	
Machinery and equipment	941	244	356	100	107	119	285	
Manufactures	266	184	143	100	90	129	194	
Miscellaneous	189	89	188	100	105	15	7	
Total Exports	311	91	145	100	81	64	58	
<u>Hungarian Imports</u>								
Foodstuffs	925	219	125	100	56	75	475	
Beverages and tobacco	500	975	500	100	50	300	450	
Fats and oils	--	450	600	100	800	450	250	
Crude materials	266	88	86	100	88	83	104	
Mineral fuels	6500	1800	1100	100	--	--	1300	
Chemicals	--	66	90	100	45	45	52	
Machinery and equipment	153	32	90	100	51	45	37	
Manufactures	135	58	94	100	59	80	66	
Miscellaneous	191	126	182	100	113	10	10	
Total Imports	175	73	101	100	68	58	64	

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APPENDIX F

Poland

Poland has the distinction of being the only satellite country whose total trade volume was higher in 1948 than in 1937. Its trade throughout the postwar years continued to increase and to exceed the prewar volume by a much greater margin than other satellites, and in 1953 was nearly double that level. Polish trade with the free world has been below prewar volume since 1948, but it has fallen less than that of other satellites and in 1953 it represented the largest share (25 percent) of total trade.

Trade with the USSR represented slightly less than half of Poland's trade with the bloc in most postwar years, and its share has shown some tendency to decline. Since 1949 East Germany has been the second largest trade partner of Poland, with Czechoslovakia a close third. Polish trade with the free world has been predominately with Western Europe, with the UK as the leading trade partner, especially as a market for Poland's exports. The US was an important trade partner before the war, and in 1948 was an important source of Polish imports; since then imports from the US have declined to insignificance, while exports to the US have increased slowly but remained well below prewar levels. Polish imports from the Far East and Latin America were of some importance in 1937; in postwar years the imports from Latin America have decreased, but those from the Far East have generally been larger than prewar. This is because Poland has the largest bloc ocean fleet and has been purchasing a substantial quantity of Far East products for resale within the bloc.

About half of Poland's prewar exports to free world countries consisted of foodstuff and mineral fuels (one-third foodstuff, one sixth coal), and another 30 percent was manufactured goods of which wood products was the largest group and metal products the second. The rest were small or unidentified categories. After World War II coal came to occupy a more dominant position among Polish exports. Coal represented 65 percent of exports to the free world in 1948; its share in the total continued large though it had declined to 44 percent by 1953, and the volume of coal exports remained well above its 1936-38 level. Exports of foodstuffs to the free world dropped off in the initial postwar years, but it recovered somewhat and remained a little more than half its prewar volume from 1949 to 1953. Its share in total exports rose as that of coal declined; together these two categories accounted for 70-85 percent of postwar exports. Exports of manufactured goods have been a small fraction of their prewar volume, about 15 percent in 1953.

1936-38 imports from the free world included 42 percent raw materials, of which textile fibers was the most important category, and about 30 percent machinery and other manufactures. Other imports were diversified. In the postwar period raw materials continued to represent about 40 percent of the total imports from the free world, but their volume declined

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as did the total volume of imports. More machinery was imported in most postwar years than in 1936-38, and somewhat less manufactured goods, but these two groups gained in relative importance. The composition of imported manufactures shifted from consumers' goods to metal products. Food imports from the free world remained at a low level through 1952, and rose a bit in 1953; incomplete data for 1954 and 1955 indicate a significant increase in this category, possibly as a replacement for large imports from the bloc during 1952 and 1953.

In the prewar years, manufactures were the chief Polish exports to the other countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc, accounting for 55 percent of total exports. An additional 30 percent was comprised of mineral fuels and crude materials. Over 25 percent of total imports from areas now comprising the bloc were manufactures. Crude materials, foodstuffs and mineral fuels accounted for approximately 50 percent.

Poland has been the main bloc exporter of coal and coke in postwar intra-bloc trade. Yearly exports to other bloc countries have been estimated at about 17 million tons, of which 8 million tons have been delivered to the USSR. Czechoslovakia and East Germany have been other chief markets for Polish coal. Exports of manufactures, particularly consumers' goods, have played a significant part in Polish trade with other bloc countries. In 1948 textiles, glass, and paper accounted for about 40 percent of Polish exports to the USSR. Poland is also an exporter of the larger types of ships.

An important change in the commodity composition of Poland's trade has been the shift from an exporter to an importer of grain. Although the exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR have been greatly developed, these exports are substantially exceeded by imports. Poland now ranks next to the USSR as the principal bloc importer of machinery. Other important categories imported are mineral fuels, crude materials and chemicals.

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Table F-1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Polish Exports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	105.4	76.6	135.6	191.6	98.8	115.6	81.9	76.4
United Kingdom	25.4	41.5	34.4	51.3	50.8	55.1	43.0	61.0
United States	2.1	19.1	1.1	3.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	12.9
Canada	—	—	negl.	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
Sub-total	132.9	137.2	171.1	216.1	159.9	181.3	134.6	150.5
2. <u>NON-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	52.0	35.8	157.3	106.9	97.0	115.5	118.2	86.0
Near East and Africa	—	3.5	5.5	9.4	9.5	7.9	7.5	9.7
Far East	0.2	2.3	4.6	13.7	5.0	6.7	3.3	2.7
Latin America	1.2	5.6	4.9	3.9	5.1	7.5	5.7	6.5
Sub-total	53.4	47.2	172.3	133.9	116.6	167.6	134.7	104.9
Unspecified	11.9	14.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	201.2	198.9	343.4	380.0	276.5	348.9	269.3	255.4
<b>B. Polish Imports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	116.4	73.7	77.3	130.7	90.0	99.1	81.3	78.0
United Kingdom	35.2	28.2	49.0	11.9	23.5	23.1	22.5	20.6
United States	52.4	26.2	61.3	25.7	9.8	0.8	0.3	0.7
Canada	—	—	6.4	2.1	1.4	negl.	negl.	0.2
Sub-total	234.0	130.1	194.0	200.4	124.7	123.0	104.1	99.5
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	43.8	23.6	88.1	73.2	67.1	102.1	82.4	64.6
Near East and Africa	—	4.6	8.3	25.5	8.6	11.4	13.2	10.6
Far East	14.9	19.2	32.9	52.8	50.2	98.8	51.5	37.1
Latin America	11.9	12.0	33.5	21.4	14.0	11.0	4.4	11.1
Sub-total	70.6	59.4	162.6	172.9	139.9	223.3	151.5	123.4
Unspecified	9.7	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	314.3	211.5	356.8	373.3	264.6	346.3	255.6	222.9
negl.	Negligible (less than \$50,000).							

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Table F.1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of 1953 dollars)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Polish Exports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continenta Europe	159.7	166.5	131.7	197.5	111.0	107.0	77.3	76.4
United Kingdom	38.5	90.2	33.4	52.9	57.1	51.0	40.6	61.0
United States	3.2	41.5	1.1	3.1	11.2	8.6	8.7	12.9
Canada	—	—	negl	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.2
Sub-total	201.4	298.2	166.2	253.7	179.6	167.8	127.1	150.5
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	78.8	77.8	152.7	110.2	109.0	134.7	111.5	86.0
Near East and Africa	—	7.6	5.3	9.7	10.7	7.3	7.1	9.7
Far East	0.3	5.0	4.5	14.1	5.6	6.2	3.1	2.7
Latin America	1.8	12.2	4.8	4.0	5.7	6.9	5.4	6.5
Sub-total	80.9	102.6	167.3	138.0	131.0	155.1	127.1	104.9
Unspecified	22.6	31.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	304.9	432.3	333.5	391.7	310.6	322.9	254.2	255.4
<b>B. Polish Imports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continenta Europe	221.8	160.2	75.0	134.7	101.1	91.8	76.7	78.0
United Kingdom	53.3	61.3	47.6	43.2	26.4	21.4	21.2	20.6
United States	79.4	61.3	59.5	26.5	11.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
Canada	—	—	6.2	2.2	1.6	negl	negl	0.2
Sub-total	354.5	282.8	188.3	206.6	140.1	113.9	98.2	99.5
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	66.4	51.3	85.5	75.5	75.4	94.5	77.6	64.6
Near East and Africa	—	10.0	8.1	26.3	9.7	10.6	12.5	10.6
Far East	22.6	41.7	31.9	54.4	56.4	91.5	48.6	37.1
Latin America	18.0	26.1	32.5	22.1	15.7	10.2	4.2	11.1
Sub-total	107.0	129.1	158.0	178.3	157.2	206.8	142.9	123.4
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	476.2	459.7	346.3	384.9	297.3	320.7	241.1	222.9

**Table F-1e. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD**  
 (Percent of country total)

	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. Polish Exports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	52.4	38.5	39.5	50.4	35.7	33.1	30.4	29.9
United Kingdom	12.6	20.9	10.0	13.5	18.4	15.8	16.0	23.9
United States	1.1	9.6	0.3	0.8	3.6	2.7	3.4	5.0
Canada			negl	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Sub-total	66.1	69.0	49.8	64.8	57.8	52.0	50.0	58.9
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	25.8	18.0	45.8	28.1	35.1	41.7	43.9	33.7
Near East and Africa	—	1.8	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.8
Far East	0.1	1.1	1.4	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.1
Latin America	0.6	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5
Sub-total	26.5	23.7	50.2	35.2	42.2	48.0	50.0	41.1
Unspecified	7.4	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>B. Polish Imports</b>								
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>								
Continental Europe	46.6	24.9	21.7	35.0	34.0	28.6	31.8	35.0
United Kingdom	11.2	13.3	13.7	11.2	8.9	6.7	8.8	9.2
United States	16.6	13.3	17.2	6.9	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Canada			1.8	0.6	0.5	negl	negl	0.1
Sub-total	74.4	61.5	54.4	53.7	47.1	35.5	40.7	44.6
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>								
Europe	13.9	11.1	24.7	19.6	25.3	29.5	32.2	29.0
Near East and Africa	—	2.2	2.3	6.8	3.3	3.3	5.2	4.8
Far East	4.8	9.1	9.2	14.1	19.0	28.5	20.2	16.6
Latin America	3.8	5.7	9.4	5.8	5.3	3.2	1.7	5.0
Sub-total	22.5	28.1	45.6	46.3	52.9	64.5	59.3	55.4
Unspecified	3.1	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
negl - Negligible								

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Table F-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE BLOC  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Romania	Sub-total	USSR
<b>European Satellites</b>								
<u>1928</u>								
Imports	n.a.	2.1		21.3	5.0	4.3	56.6	6.4
Exports	n.a.	—	23.9	4.9	6.1	6.1	69.3	11.0
Turnover	n.a.	2.1	33.2	25.1	10.4	125.9	17.4	
<u>1937</u>								
Imports	n.a.	2.9	57.1	46.4	—	—		
Exports	n.a.	1.5		9.5	1.6	22.3	2.7	
Turnover	n.a.	4.4	18.1	11.4	2.0	24.7	0.8	
<u>1948</u>				20.9	3.6	47.0	3.5	
Imports	n.a.	6.1		33.9	4.0	5.8	103.0	117.9
Exports	n.a.	7.3		43.2	4.6	5.5	94.5	110.7
Turnover	n.a.	13.4	96.4	67.8	8.6	11.3	197.5	228.7
<u>1949</u>								
Imports	1.0	2.4		46.0	7.0	13.0	117.4	140.2
Exports	2.0	10.0		45.0	7.0	12.0	104.0	140.2
Turnover	3.0	12.4	93.0	74.0	14.0	25.0	221.4	280.4
<u>1950</u>								
Imports	n.a.	12.0		87.9	78.9	24.8	11.7	215.3
Exports	n.a.	11.6		58.2	88.1	26.9	13.0	197.8
Turnover	n.a.	23.6	146.1	167.0	51.7	24.7	413.1	338.3
<u>1951</u>								
Imports	1.0	9.8		84.5	135.6	28.0	12.5	271.4
Exports	2.6	6.0		87.5	89.0	30.9	10.8	226.8
Turnover	3.6	17.8	172.0	224.6	58.9	23.3	500.2	425.0
<u>1952 b</u>								
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	186.0	205.0	n.a.	n.a.	391.0	528.0
<u>1953 b</u>								
Turnover	6.0	27.0	219.0	230.0	33.0	40.0	555.0	594.0

n.a. Not available

Table F-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Communist China	Far East Area	North Korea	Sub-total	Sum total	Alternative totals <sup>a/</sup>
<u>1928</u>	—	—	n.a.	—	63.0	
Imports	—	—	n.a.	—	80.3	
Exports	—	—	n.a.	—	143.3	
Turnover	—	—	n.a.	—		
<u>1937</u>	0.7	0.7	n.a.	0.7	25.7	
Imports	1.8	1.8	n.a.	1.8	27.3	
Exports	2.5	2.5	n.a.	2.5	53.0	
Turnover						
<u>1948</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	220.9	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205.2	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	426.2	
Turnover						
<u>1949</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	257.6	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	244.2	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	501.8	
Turnover						
<u>1950</u>	2.2	2.2	n.a.	2.2	396.6	
Imports	6.2	6.2	n.a.	6.2	363.2	
Exports	8.4	8.4	n.a.	8.4	759.8	
Turnover						
<u>1951</u>	22.7	22.7	n.a.	22.7	529.1	
Imports	26.1	26.1	n.a.	26.1	444.9	
Exports	48.8	48.8	n.a.	48.8	974.0	
Turnover						
<u>1952b/</u>	50.0	50.0	n.a.	50.0	969.0	
Turnover						
<u>1953b/</u>	59.0	59.0	n.a.	59.0	1,208.0	
Turnover						

Footnotes to Table F-2 (Continued)

- n.a. = not available
- a. These are alternative trade turnover figures based on official statements of total Polish trade, rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.
- b. No breakdown, by exports and imports, of Polish trade turnover with bloc countries is available for 1952 and 1953.

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Table F-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Polish Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	67.4	38.0	84.9	71.8	71.3	81.0	101.6
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	0.1
Fats and oils	n.a.	2.4	negl	0.1	0.3	--	0.1
Crude materials	8.6	12.3	19.4	15.0	16.7	17.1	18.9
Mineral fuels	35.5	221.4	193.3	119.3	170.6	143.2	113.2
Chemicals	3.5	4.9	10.5	7.8	6.8	5.3	4.5
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufactures	59.1	47.5	33.5	19.6	12.5	11.2	17.0
Miscellaneous	25.0	14.7	23.3	28.3	65.6	3.0	1.7
Total	199.1	343.1	367.9	262.8	344.2	261.2	257.6
<u>Polish Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	11.8	31.1	24.2	9.5	6.3	4.6	12.0
Beverages and tobacco	8.4	3.0	2.6	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
Fats and oils	3.4	13.1	14.2	0.4	3.1	2.1	0.6
Crude materials	88.1	127.8	137.6	103.0	144.7	106.5	81.7
Mineral fuels	n.a.	1.8	1.0	0.1	negl	negl	negl
Chemicals	11.8	10.1	18.8	16.4	17.9	15.4	13.6
Machinery and equipment	26.6	69.6	87.2	67.2	92.7	72.1	53.8
Manufactures	29.6	48.8	43.9	36.9	19.4	35.0	46.6
Miscellaneous	27.9	36.4	37.0	22.8	56.2	5.3	7.8
Total	207.6	341.7	366.5	260.1	340.9	241.5	216.3

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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Table F-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Polish Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	33.9	11.1	23.0	27.3	20.7	31.0	39.4
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.7	negl	negl	0.1	--	negl
Crude materials	4.3	3.6	5.3	5.7	4.9	6.5	7.4
Mineral fuels	17.8	64.5	52.5	45.4	49.5	54.9	44.1
Chemicals	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufactures	29.7	13.8	9.1	7.5	3.6	4.3	6.6
Miscellaneous	12.5	4.3	6.5	10.8	19.2	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Polish Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	5.7	9.1	6.6	3.7	1.8	1.9	5.5
Beverages and tobacco	4.0	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fats and oils	1.6	3.8	3.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.3
Crude materials	42.4	37.4	37.5	39.6	42.5	44.1	37.8
Mineral fuels	n.a.	0.5	0.3	negl	negl	negl	negl
Chemicals	5.7	2.9	5.1	6.3	5.3	6.4	6.3
Machinery and equipment	12.8	20.4	23.8	24.8	27.2	29.9	24.7
Manufactures	14.3	14.3	12.0	14.2	5.7	14.5	21.5
Miscellaneous	13.5	10.6	10.1	8.7	16.4	2.2	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible.

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Table F-3c. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF POLISH TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Volume index, 1950 = 100)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Polish Exports</b>							
Foodstuffs	182	46	108	100	82	95	126
Beverages and tobacco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fats and oils	--	2300	--	100	300	--	100
Crude materials	111	70	118	100	92	95	112
Mineral fuels	58	160	149	100	118	101	85
Chemicals	86	55	123	100	72	57	51
Machinery and equipment	--	180	310	100	40	40	50
Manufactures	584	210	157	100	53	48	77
Miscellaneous	171	45	76	100	191	9	5
Total	147	113	128	100	108	83	87
<b>Polish Imports</b>							
Foodstuffs	240	282	233	100	54	40	122
Beverages and tobacco	426	67	63	100	14	12	16
Fats and oils	1480	2540	2920	100	580	400	120
Crude materials	166	107	123	100	116	87	71
Mineral fuels	--	1700	1000	100	--	--	--
Chemicals	140	53	105	100	90	79	74
Machinery and equipment	77	90	119	100	114	90	71
Manufactures	155	114	109	100	43	80	112
Miscellaneous	237	138	149	100	203	20	31
Total	154	114	129	100	108	78	74

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APPENDIX G

Rumania

Rumania's total trade volume had not regained its prewar level by 1953, unlike that of other satellites (with the exception of East Germany, a special case because of the division of Germany into zones). In part this was a result of the burden of reparations deliveries to the USSR and the guaranteed profits paid to the USSR in connection with its share in the joint Soviet-Rumanian corporations which dominated all important industries in Rumania; neither of these items entered into commercial trade accounts and are excluded from the trade figures presented here. In addition, the indirect results of Soviet "takings" from Rumania, and of over ambitious plans for industrialization, probably hampered economic revival more than did similar actions in other satellites (again with the exception of East Germany). Grain output has been well below prewar, in part because of the loss of Bessarabia to the USSR; at the same time the urban population has about doubled since 1948.

The USSR has dominated the postwar trade of Rumania even more than in other satellites. Since 1949 around 80 percent of Rumania's trade was with the bloc, and of this 60-70 percent was with the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia was the second largest trade partner. Trade with the free world in prewar years was over 90 percent with Western Europe, and 70-80 percent was with that area in postwar years. The percentage share of the Near East has risen, but the absolute volume of this trade is well below prewar levels.

In 1936-38 Rumanian exports to free world countries were concentrated in three categories which together represented 93 percent of the total. About 40 percent was foodstuffs, mainly wheat, another 40 percent was petroleum, and 13 percent was raw materials (lumber, oil seeds). Of the prewar imports from the free world, 25 percent was machinery and 52 percent was other manufactures including a mixture of consumers' goods and metal products.

Postwar trade with the free world has fallen so low that almost none of the commodity categories have reached anything like their prewar volume. In 1948-52 exports were around 10 percent and imports around 20 percent of the 1936-38 level. In 1953 the volume of exports doubled and imports also increased, but neither was comparable with prewar figures. Exports of both foodstuffs and petroleum exceeded 10 percent of the prewar level only in 1953, and raw material exports were not much higher. (Moreover, in view of the large fraction of unidentified commodities, especially exports, in Rumania's trade with the free world from 1948 to 1951, some of the above figures are too low.) Imports from the free world were also down; the percentage share of machinery remained high, but the share of manufactured imports (consumers' goods) was reduced in favor of raw material imports (though less than is shown by the 1948-51 figures in which a large volume of imports are unidentified). Imported raw materials is the only category showing a higher postwar volume.

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Rumania's exports to the areas now comprising the bloc consisted mainly of foodstuffs and mineral fuels. The two categories accounted for about 75 percent of total exports. Almost 50 percent of imports from the area were manufactures; the second largest category was crude materials which accounted for about 34 percent.

Petroleum and petroleum products, as in prewar years, have been Rumania's major exports to countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc. Exports of industrial products, however, have replaced grain as a major export category. Exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR have increased but are substantially exceeded by imports. Rumania is also an important source for timber.

Foodstuffs, particularly grain, has been a major import category from the other bloc countries. Machinery and equipment also have been high on postwar Rumanian procurement lists.

Table G 1a. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(In millions of current dollars)

		1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. ROMANIAN EXPORTS</b>									
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>									
Continental Europe	59.9	95.7	9.1	10.4	6.1	4.6	7.8	10.4	
United Kingdom	9.7	20.3	12.5	7.3	1.5	5.0	2.6	3.8	
United States	0.2	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Canada				negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Sub-total	69.8	119.9	22.1	18.2	7.9	9.9	11.0	14.6	
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>									
Europe	26.4	32.3	13.6	9.0	5.8	12.1	14.5	32.0	
Near East and Africa	7.9	14.1	5.5	8.5	5.1	11.2	5.6	11.4	
Far East				negl	0.3	1.3	negl	negl	
Latin America				0.2	4.9	10.6	6.0	1.3	7.6
Sub-total	34.3	46.4	22.9	22.4	21.8	30.6	21.4	46.0	
Unspecified	6.5	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports to the Free World	110.6	185.5	45.0	40.6	29.7	40.5	32.4	60.6	
<b>B. ROMANIAN IMPORTS</b>									
1. <u>NATO Countries</u>									
Cont.									
United Kingdom	74.5	60.8	7.7	7.6	12.3	16.5	29.8	39.7	
United States	16.5	13.9	4.1	9.2	4.1	7.1	7.5	8.2	
Canada	9.8	5.8	8.3	3.6	2.2	0.4	—	negl	
Sub-total	100.8	80.5	20.5	20.7	18.7	24.0	37.3	0.1	48.0
2. <u>Non-NATO Countries</u>									
Europe	31.8	17.5	8.9	10.1	12.0	12.1	12.9	13.3	
Near East and Africa	3.8	7.2	1.1	5.8	1.3	11.8	2.0	2.0	
Far East				1.3	1.9	0.8	2.4	1.9	
Latin America				22.0	6.4	14.3	5.6	1.0	2.3
Sub-total	35.6	24.7	33.3	74.2	28.4	31.9	17.8	18.5	
Unspecified	1.8	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports from the Free World	148.0 <sup>a</sup>	106.4	53.8	44.9	47.1	55.9	55.1	66.5	

negl = negligible (less than \$50,000).

a. This total is \$9.8 million larger than the sum of figures for individual areas and countries. The total was taken from one source and the figures for individual areas and countries from another. A detailed explanation is given in the section on methodology.

**Table C-1b. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD**  
 (In millions of 1953 dollars)

		1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>A. RUMANIAN EXPORTS</b>									
1. NATO Countries									
Continental Europe	90.8	208.0	8.8	10.7	6.9	4.3	7.4	10.4	
United Kingdom	14.7	44.1	12.1	7.5	1.7	4.7	2.5	3.8	
United States	0.3	8.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Canada	<u>105.8</u>	<u>269.6</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>14.6</u>
Sub-total									
2. Non-NATO Countries									
Europe	40.0	70.2	13.2	9.3	6.5	11.2	13.7	32.0	
Near East and Africa	12.0	30.7	5.3	8.8	5.7	10.4	5.3	11.4	
Far East				0.2	negl	1.2	negl	negl	
Latin America				3.5	5.1	11.9	5.6	2.6	
Sub-total	<u>52.0</u>	<u>100.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>46.0</u>	
Unspecified									
Total Exports to Free World	<u>167.6</u>	<u>403.2</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>60.6</u>	
<b>B. RUMANIAN IMPORTS</b>									
1. NATO Countries									
Continental Europe	112.9	132.2	7.5	7.8	13.8	15.3	28.1	39.7	
United Kingdom	25.0	30.2	4.0	9.5	4.6	6.6	7.1	8.2	
United States	14.8	12.6	8.1	3.7	2.5	0.4	—	negl	
Canada	<u>54.0</u>	<u>152.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>negl</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>43.0</u>
Sub-total									
2. Non-NATO Countries									
Europe	43.2	38.0	8.6	10.4	13.5	11.2	12.2	13.3	
Near East and Africa	5.8	15.7	1.1	6.0	1.5	10.9	1.9	2.0	
Far East				1.3	2.0	0.9	2.2	1.8	
Latin America				21.4	6.6	16.1	5.2	0.9	
Sub-total	<u>52.7</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>13.5</u>	
Unspecified									
Total Imports From Free World	<u>224.2</u>	<u>231.3</u>	<u>52.4</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>51.8</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>66.5</u>	

negl - Negligible

1/ This total is \$14.8 million larger than the sum of figures for individual areas and countries.

The total was taken from one source and the figures for individual areas and countries from another. A detailed explanation is given in the section on methodology.

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Table G-1c. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

A.	RUMANIAN EXPORTS	1928	1937	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>1. NATO Countries</b>									
Continental Europe	54.2	51.6	20.2	25.5	20.7	11.4	24.1	17.2	
United Kingdom	8.8	10.9	27.8	17.9	5.1	12.5	8.1	6.3	
United States	0.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.7	
Canada	Sub-total	63.2	64.6	negl	negl	26.7	negl	negl	24.2
<b>2. Non-NATO Countries</b>									
Europe	23.9	17.4	30.3	22.2	19.5	29.7	44.6	52.8	
Near East and Africa	7.2	7.6	12.2	21.0	17.1	27.6	17.3	18.8	
Far East	—	—	0.5	negl	0.9	3.2	negl	negl	
Latin America	—	—	8.0	12.2	35.7	14.9	3.9	4.3	
Sub-total	31.1	25.0	51.0	55.4	73.2	75.4	65.8	75.9	
Total Exports to Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
 <b>B. RUMANIAN IMPORTS</b>									
<b>1. NATO Countries</b>									
Continental Europe	53.9	57.2	14.3	16.9	26.0	29.5	54.0	59.7	
United Kingdom	11.9	13.1	7.6	20.4	8.7	12.7	13.7	12.3	
United States	7.1	5.4	15.5	7.9	4.7	0.8	negl	negl	
Canada	Sub-total	72.9	75.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	negl	0.2	72.7
<b>2. Non-NATO Countries</b>									
Europe	23.0	16.4	16.4	22.9	25.5	21.7	23.5	20.0	
Near East and Africa	2.8	6.8	2.1	12.8	2.8	21.0	3.7	3.0	
Far East	—	—	2.5	4.3	1.7	4.2	3.5	1.4	
Latin America	—	—	40.8	14.1	20.4	10.0	1.7	3.5	
Sub-total	25.8	23.2	61.8	54.1	60.4	56.9	32.4	27.9	
Unspecified	1.3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Imports From Free World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
negl. Negligible	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table G-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC  
(in millions of current dollars)

		European Satellites					USSR	
		Albania	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Sub-total
<u>1928</u>					8.7	7.7	6.1	49.3
Imports	n.a.	1.0	25.8	11.7	16.2	4.3	54.5	—
Exports	n.a.	2.7	19.6	20.4	23.9	10.4	103.8	—
Turnover	n.a.	3.7	45.4					—
<u>1937</u>								—
Imports	n.a.	0.1	23.8	9.0	6.1	2.6	41.6	—
Exports	n.a.	1.7	18.9	11.5	10.1	2.7	44.9	—
Turnover	n.a.	1.8	42.7	20.5	16.2	5.3	86.5	—
<u>1948</u>								—
Imports	n.a.	2.0	23.8	0.1	2.3	5.5	33.7	29.5
Exports	n.a.	2.0	29.4	n.a.	4.3	5.8	41.5	43.3
Turnover	n.a.	4.0	53.2	0.1	6.6	11.3	75.2	72.8
<u>1949</u>								—
Imports	n.a.	4.0	37.5	1.0	13.0	12.0	67.5	90.0
Exports	n.a.	4.0	37.5	2.0	13.0	13.0	69.5	90.0
Turnover	n.a.	8.0	75.0	3.0	26.0	25.0	137.0	180.0
<u>1950</u>								—
Imports	n.a.	1.0	40.0	2.5	15.0	13.0	71.5	117.0
Exports	n.a.	3.0	42.0	3.6	15.0	11.7	75.3	117.0
Turnover	n.a.	4.0	82.0	6.1	30.0	24.7	146.8	234.0
<u>1951</u>								—
Imports	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	12.0	n.a.	10.8	26.3	122.5
Exports	n.a.	0.9	n.a.	8.4	n.a.	12.5	21.8	119.7
Turnover	n.a.	4.4	n.a.	20.4	n.a.	23.3	48.1	242.2
<u>1952</u>								—
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	78.0	30.0	n.a.	n.a.	108.0	295.0
<u>1953</u>								—
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	138.0	50.0	n.a.	40.0	228.0	320.0

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Table G-2. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE BLOC (Continued)  
(In millions of current dollars)

	Far East Areas			Sub-Total	Sum Total	Alternative Totals <sup>a/</sup>
	Communist China	China	North Korea			
<u>1928</u>	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	49.3	
Imports	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	54.5	
Exports	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	103.8	
Turnover	—	n.a.	n.a.	—		
<u>1937</u>	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	41.6	
Imports	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	44.9	
Exports	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	86.5	
Turnover	—	n.a.	n.a.	—		
<u>1948</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.2	62.2	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.8	54.8	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148.0	148.0	156.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
<u>1949</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157.5	157.5	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	159.5	159.5	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	317.0	317.0	329.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
<u>1950</u>	n.a.	b/	b/	188.5	188.5	
Imports	n.a.	b/	b/	192.3	192.3	
Exports	n.a.	b/	b/	380.8	380.8	389.0
Turnover	n.a.	b/	b/			
<u>1951</u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	148.8	148.8	
Imports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141.5	141.5	
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	290.3	290.3	412.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
<u>1952<sup>c/</sup></u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	403.0	403.0	431.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
<u>1953<sup>c/</sup></u>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	548.0	548.0	493.0
Turnover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			

a. These are alternative trade turnover figures based on official statements of total Rumanian trade, rather than a sum of trade values for individual countries.

b. Less than \$100,000.

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Table G-3a. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
 (In millions of current dollars)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Rumanian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	64.8	11.1	9.1	5.9	10.2	10.5	19.4
Beverages and tobacco	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	negl	negl
Fats and oils	n.a.	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	--	--
Crude materials	21.0	7.3	11.4	0.7	1.5	4.9	8.3
Mineral fuels	62.7	3.2	4.1	0.7	0.1	11.2	26.7
Chemicals	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	negl
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Manufactures	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3
Miscellaneous	3.6	14.9	14.1	14.8	23.0	0.4	0.3
Total	159.2	44.4	39.6	22.8	36.6	27.6	56.0
<u>Rumanian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	5.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.5
Beverages and tobacco	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	negl	negl
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.4	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Crude materials	2.0	19.6	5.9	15.2	21.8	9.9	12.5
Mineral fuels	n.a.	n.a.	negl	0.5	negl	--	--
Chemicals	8.1	3.2	3.2	1.4	3.0	5.4	2.6
Machinery and equipment	26.5	6.6	7.5	12.8	11.9	12.9	16.3
Manufactures	54.4	7.7	5.4	2.6	5.9	23.8	31.2
Miscellaneous	7.0	10.1	18.8	8.3	12.4	1.0	0.9
Total	103.8	50.6	41.4	41.9	55.7	53.5	66.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible (less than \$50,000).

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- 91 -Table G-3b. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Percent of country totals)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Rumanian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	40.7	25.0	22.9	25.8	27.7	38.1	34.6
Beverages and tobacco	negl	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6	negl	negl
Fats and oils	n.a.	9.4	0.8	1.8	1.4	--	--
Crude materials	13.2	16.5	28.7	3.1	4.0	17.8	14.8
Mineral fuels	39.4	7.3	10.3	3.1	0.2	40.6	47.7
Chemicals	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.4	negl
Machinery and equipment	n.a.	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Manufactures	0.9	7.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.3
Miscellaneous	2.3	33.4	35.6	65.0	62.9	1.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Rumanian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	5.0	5.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.8
Beverages and tobacco	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.3	negl	negl
Fats and oils	n.a.	0.7	negl	negl	negl	negl	negl
Crude materials	1.9	38.7	14.3	36.3	39.2	18.5	18.9
Mineral fuels	n.a.	n.a.	negl	1.3	negl	--	--
Chemicals	7.8	6.4	7.7	3.3	5.4	10.1	3.9
Machinery and equipment	25.5	13.0	18.1	30.5	21.4	24.1	24.7
Manufactures	52.4	15.3	13.1	6.2	10.6	44.5	47.3
Miscellaneous	6.8	20.0	45.4	19.8	22.2	1.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a. Not available.

negl. Negligible.

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Table G-3c. COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF RUMANIAN TRADE WITH THE FREE WORLD  
(Volume index, 1950 = 100)

	Average 1936-38	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<u>Rumanian Exports</u>							
Foodstuffs	2,135	164	142	100	142	150	294
Beverages and tobacco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fats and oils	--	1,100	75	100	125	--	--
Crude materials	5,713	888	1,475	100	175	575	1,038
Mineral fuels	17,038	388	528	100	13	1,325	3,338
Chemicals	12,200	400	200	100	700	100	--
Machinery and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufactures	1,500	1,600	200	100	150	250	650
Miscellaneous	47	87	87	100	128	2	2
Total	1,357	169	160	100	133	102	220
<u>Rumanian Imports</u>							
Foodstuffs	2,825	700	125	100	125	125	625
Beverages and tobacco	163	13	13	100	25	--	--
Fats and oils	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crude materials	25	111	36	100	118	54	73
Mineral fuels	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemicals	1,100	194	206	100	175	319	163
Machinery and equipment	400	44	53	100	78	85	113
Manufactures	4,079	259	193	100	190	776	1,076
Miscellaneous	163	105	209	100	124	11	10
Total	479	104	91	100	110	107	140

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